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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,603. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 7-16c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Senate a long list of appointments, including a new Tax Commissioner and a manager of the Elmira Reformatory. Four school bills were introduced, including Controller Coler's measure for transferring funds and Senator Elsberg's bill, which provides for a complete reorganization of the educational department of the city. In the Assembly a resolution was adopted fixing the hours of the sessions at 8:30 o'clock Monday evenings and 11 A. M. on other days, except on Friday, when the Assembly is to meet at 10 o'clock. A protest was read from Edward B. Sabin of Syracuse, contesting the seat of Abraham D. Hyman of Onondaga. —Page 8.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday's session of the Senate was devoted to the delivery of eulogies commemorative of the late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart. Senators Depew, Sewell, and Kean were among the speakers. A number of prominent shipping men yesterday urged the passage of the Subsidy Shipping bill. The delay in reorganizing the Senate is said to be due to a difference among Senators as to the Secretaryship. Some opposition is being developed in Congress to the granting of free trade to Puerto Rico. A sub-committee has been named in the House to ascertain and report upon the legal status of the new possessions.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The British public awaits Gen. White's casualty report with apprehension. It is feared that his losses in the attack on Ladysmith were heavy. Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener have arrived at Cape Town. It is thought Gen. Lord Methuen, in command at the Modder River, will be relieved. More than 1,000 stretcher bearers have left Durban to join Gen. Buller. The American flour seized by the British has been released. Lord Salisbury's reply to the American representations was handed to Ambassador Choate yesterday. It is said to assert the right to seize foodstuffs only when intended for the enemy. The new Hamburg-American liner Deutschland was successfully launched in the presence of the Kaiser at the Vulcan dockyard, at Stettin, yesterday. Lady Alice Montagu, daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, died of consumption yesterday in Switzerland. The Queen Regent of Spain has invested the Crown Prince of Germany with the insignia of the Golden Fleece. Influenza is raging in England. Detectives sailed from Liverpool yesterday with Michael J. Sampson, who is charged with embezzlement in Chicago. Gales are blowing along the French coast. Several small vessels and their crews have been lost. Colombian rebels have again been defeated at Cerritos and Bucaramanga.—Pages 1, 3, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

The meter house of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company's plant at Newark was wrecked by an explosion.

The Navy Department denies the report that Lieut. Gillmore's salary, ordered to be paid to his wife, was withheld.

John D. Rockefeller, in reply to inquiries from the Industrial Commission, recommends that trusts be created and regulated by law.

Secretary of War Root, in a letter to Henry C. Paine, says he is not and will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

A small fire on the stage of the Casino prevented the giving of a performance. Miss Kittie Mitchell and Miss Clara Havel received painful burns.

At the Molineux murder trial, Emma Elizabeth Miller, formerly employed by C. Hartdegen & Co., in Newark, testified that she sold the bottle-holder which was sent with the poisoned Bromo-seltzer to Cornish and declared positively that the purchaser was not Molineux.

Page 3.

The control of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad passed into the hands of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway yesterday, and W. H. Denman was elected President of the former road.

Page 4.

The Directorates of the National Bank of Commerce and the National Union Bank have decided to consolidate, subject to the approval of stockholders, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Page 5.

It is reported that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France will be rejected by both parties because it is favorable to each.

The jury in the case of Julia Morrison James, the actress who was on trial for murder in Chattanooga, returned a verdict of "not guilty" yesterday.

Secretary Gage transmitted to Congress a full explanation of the details of the internal revenue receipts in National banks, and explained the transactions connected with the sale of the Custom House Building to the National City Bank.

Page 7.

It was announced that Ada Rehan is to return to the stage under the management of Klaw & Erlanger.

Page 9.

Discharges in bankruptcy were granted to James and Allan Macnaughtan.

Joseph J. Little was re-elected President of the Board of Education yesterday.

The auction sale of rare postage stamps collected by F. W. Hunter opened yesterday with prices offered below expectation.

Minnie Ruppert, five years old, was run down and killed by a trolley car in Brooklyn while on her way to spend a penny given her by her mother.

In view of the many disastrous fires recently, the New York Fire Insurance Exchange repealed the reduction of 30 per cent., made last year on metropolitan rates.

Miss Mary E. Howe, who sued Mrs. Frances A. Skinner for $24,750 for services as companion, decided to abide by the jury's verdict for $5,000, and her counsel yesterday withdrew his motion for a new trial.

Page 13.

A Special Grand Jury will be impaneled, to meet the first Monday in February.

The relative authority of Federal and State laws is involved in the case of Louis Lewensohn, who has filed a petition in bankruptcy, and against whom orders of arrest have been obtained by creditors, who charge fraud.

Page 14.

The doors of the Produce Exchange Trust Company were reopened yesterday.

About fifty firemen were overcome by smoke in a cellar at a fire in West Fifty-ninth Street.

President Orr issued a statement intimating that work may be commenced simultaneously on two and perhaps all four sections of the rapid transit tunnel.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library yesterday the gift of Miss Gould of the Berrian collection of books relating to Mormonism was announced.

The Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company obtained judgment against Elisha Dyer, Jr., and William A. Haines for $1,010.54 for rent of the quarters formerly occupied by the Michaux Cycle Club.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Hanna Selects German Press Agent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—It is the purpose of Senator Hanna and the officials of the National Republican Committee having the matter in charge to ask Joseph Brucker, the editor of The Chicago Staats Zeitung, to assume direction of the German literary bureau of the committee during the coming Presidential campaign. In the last campaign the counsel of Mr. Brucker was frequently sought by the committee which had charge of the dissemination of campaign literature.

ROCKEFELLER ON TRUSTS

Standard Oil President Gives Expression to His Views.

BELIEVES IN CONTROL BY LAW

He Asserts that Combinations Are Necessary and Points Out Their Dangers and Advantages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Industrial Commission to-day received from John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, replies to questions sent him by the commission.

Mr. Rockefeller says that the Standard Oil Company was changed first from a partnership into a corporation with $1,000,000 capital, and later into a still more heavily capitalized corporation because the business grew and that the object was always the same, "to extend our business by furnishing the best and cheapest products."

Regarding the receipt of rebates, he says that prior to 1880 "each shipper made the best bargain he could; but whether he was doing better than his competitor was only a matter of conjecture. Much depended upon whether the shipper had the advantage of competition of carriers. The Standard, for special services to the railroads, obtained contracts for special allowances on freights. These never exceeded, to the best of my present recollection, 10 per cent.; but in almost every instance it was discovered subsequently that our competitors had been obtaining as good, and in some instances better, rates of freight than ourselves."

No financial favors of any kind whatever, he said, had been received from any railroad since 1887. He denied that Standard Oil officers had acquired advantages over competitors through ownership of railroad stock, saying:

"Stockholders and officers of the Standard have invested in stock of the railway companies. But in no instance have they done so for the purpose of influencing the policy of the railway companies, nor to the best of my knowledge and belief has any attempt ever been made through such ownership to influence any railway in favor of the Standard."

The success of the Standard Oil Company, he ascribed to its consistent policy, through the employment of the best Superintendents and workmen, the best methods, and the sacrifice of old machinery and plants for better ones, to cheapen its product, and to its sparing no expense to force its products into the markets of the world.

On the general subject of industrial combinations he said:

"It is too late to argue about advantages of industrial combinations. They are a necessity. Their chief advantages are:

"1. Command of necessary capital.

"2. Extension of limits of business.

"3. Increase of number of persons interested in the business.

"4. Economy in the business.

"5. Improvements and economies which are derived from knowledge of many interested persons of wide experience.

"6. Power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders.

"7. Permanent work and good wages for laborers."

Mr. Rockefeller then gave what he styled a picture of the successive steps in the development of the Standard Oil Company and its business in illustration of the points he had made as to the necessity for industrial combinations.

The last two questions and answers were as follows:

Q. "What are the chief disadvantages or dangers to the public arising from them?"

A "The dangers are that the power conferred by combination may be abused; that combinations may be formed for speculation in stocks, rather than for conducting business, and that for this purpose prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered. These abuses are possible to a greater or less extent in all combinations, large or small, but this fact is no more of an argument against combinations than the fact that steam may explode is an argument against steam. Steam is necessary, and can be made comparatively safe. Combination is necessary, and its abuses can be minimized, otherwise our legislators must acknowledge their incapacity to deal with the most important instrument of industry. Hitherto most legislative attempts have been an effort not to control but to destroy, hence their futility."

Q. "What legislation, if any, would you suggest regarding industrial combinations?"

A "First, Federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible.

"Second, in lieu thereof, State legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting State supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public."

The statements made of his own knowledge are sworn to as true, and others as believed to be true.

SHIP BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Red D Liner Maracaibo Struck Many Times and Her Captain Wounded in a Venezuelan Harbor.

Chief Steward John Stewart of the Red D Line steamer R. A. Thorpe, Capt. Hansen, which arrived at this port yesterday from Curacoa, brought with him a tale of the lively experience of the steamer Maracaibo, of the same line, which lay in the harbor of Maracaibo, Venezuela, during the battle which resulted in the capture of that city by the insurgent leader, Castro.

The Maracaibo lay in the crescent-shaped harbor between the fire of the opposing forces. The defenders under Gen. Fernando were stationed in the city and along the open horn of the harbor, while Castro's men occupied the woods on the opposite horn. The Maracaibo caught it on both sides. Her lifeboats were riddled with bullets, and Capt. Hopkins, who is also Commodore of the Red D Line, was slightly wounded. Sixty-five bullets were cut from the woodwork of the steamer as souvenirs of the fight when the capture of the city by the insurgents had restored order.

"Capt. Hopkins declared," said Mr. Stewart, "that modern Amazons took part in the fight on both sides. In daring they rivaled the men. Two of the women were killed on the dock nearest the steamer."

The Maracaibo is due at this port Jan. 18.

MAKES A FORTUNE IN "SUGAR."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In the slump in Sugar of 13 points in as many minutes yesterday Thomas W. Lawson is said to have cleared a large profit, variously estimated as being from $300,000 to $500,000. It now appears that the firm of Lawson, Arnold & Co. has been among the largest sellers of Sugar for some days past in both Boston and New York, their sales footing up thousands of shares.

The senior partner has been the heaviest seller since last Friday, putting out immense blocks of the stock at 135 to 130. He offered Tuesday, on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, one-half of 1 per cent. to put 50,000 shares at 125, good for yesterday, and at the opening yesterday, when the stock was selling at 130, he offered 1 per cent. to put 50,000 shares at the same price. He only secured 3,000 shares.

Figuring Mr. Lawson's sales of Sugar at 100,000 shares, and figuring that it was all put out the other side of 130 and gathered safely in around 120, he must have cleared a million dollars in the last five business days. In the opinion of many the movement is only just started, in which event these profits are only an earnest of bigger ones to follow.

It developed to-day that Mr. Lawson was the first man or the outside to get into the sugar dividend out deal. He availed himself of it at once.

TRUTH ABOUT GILLMORE'S PAY.

Mrs. Gillmore Received Full Amount Ordered to be Paid Her—No Salary Was Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A story reflecting on the Navy Department's treatment of Lieut. J. C. Gillmore's wife was denied at the department to-day. The story was to the effect that in July last the department refused to continue paying Gillmore's salary to his wife, on the ground that he was probably dead; that in October, through the efforts of Mrs. Gillmore's friends, it was decided to resume payments, but only on condition that Mrs. Gillmore would sign an agreement to return to the department whatever she would not be entitled to receive in case it should turn out that her husband was dead; and that during the three months which intervened between the stoppage and resumption of the payments, a friend of Mrs. Gillmore concealed the truth from her by paying Gillmore's salary to her out of his own pocket.

It is customary for officers and seamen who are ordered away to make what are called "allotments" of their pay. These are assignments of the salary or a portion of it. Gillmore made such an allotment, and so did some of the seamen who were captured with him at Baler. In Gillmore's case the allotment was for twelve months, and was to expire in April, 1899. Just as the allotment was about to expire, and before Gillmore could renew it, he was captured by the Filipinos.

The payments were made in Gillmore's case through an attorney designated by him in Washington, who turned them over to Mrs. Gillmore. When the payments ceased, in April, the question was raised whether, since Gillmore would undoubtedly renew the allotment if he could, the payments ought not to be continued. This question went through the necessary round of Department investigation, and on July 19 Paymaster General Kenny gave his decision that under the regulations it would be legal for the department to continue paying the money until Gillmore should be rescued or exchanged. The next day it was so ordered, and Mrs. Gillmore received the money for the two months during which the payments had been suspended, and has continued ever since to receive her allotment.

As to the agreement which, it is alleged, she was compelled to sign, the department officials say they know nothing of any such agreement. Judge Advocate General Lemly says that Lieut. Gillmore's attorney suggested to the department, while the subject was under investigation, that Mrs. Gillmore might make such an agreement, but the offer was not accepted.

At the time the decision was reached in Gillmore's case it was ordered that it should be applied to the cases of the seamen who were captured with him, and their allotments also have been regularly paid over.

CHURCH ASKS CONCESSIONS.

Prelate in the Philippines Argues for Property Rights, Fees, Schools, and Control of Parishes.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—It is asserted, on high authority, that Archbishop Nozaleda contends in his interviews with Mgr. Chapelle, the Papal Delegate, on behalf of the Roman Church and the brotherhoods, that the titles to all property held by the Church and the brotherhoods in the Philippines should be recognized, that the Roman Catechism should be taught in the primary schools, that the existing religious orders should continue to administer the parishes, that other parishes should be established under the same control, and that the parochial control of cemeteries should continue.

He also lays stress in his contentions upon the importance of allowing the Church to administer its own affairs without State interference, upon the necessity of a régime that will guarantee the liberty of the Church, upon the desirability of European clergy, the establishment of a new college for the instruction of native priests, the continuation of indirect contributions for the maintenance of churches and clergy, and upon the expediency of maintaining the system of parochial fees, including revenues from births, marriages, funerals, dispensations, and apostolic indulgences.

In addition Archbishop Nozaleda advocates the continuation of the Church's control of pawnshops and certain designated hospitals and schools, together with the establishment of a special form of parochial administration exacted by the actual conditions in the Philippines. Finally, he makes a plea for the continuation of the present missionary work of the Church.

MONEY FOR THE LAWTON FUND.

About $2,000 Was Sent In Yesterday—Total Received Is $72,436.47.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—About $2,000 was added to the Lawton fund this morning, making the total subscriptions now in Gen. Corbin's hands $72,436.47.

GAS EXPLOSION IN NEWARK.

Meter House Wrecked and Other Buildings Damaged, but the Lighting System Not Disarranged.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—An explosion, which could be heard for a mile, occurred in the meter, purifying, and condensing house of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company's plant at 8 o'clock to-night. The building was torn to atoms, the windows in houses and stores for blocks were broken, and the alarm created spread to all parts of the city.

What caused the explosion is not known. There was no one in the building at the time. The building was of brick, one hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and about sixty feet high, but had only one floor. In it were the pressure attachments, purifiers, meters, and other adjuncts of the gas plant of the company. The building formed an L with the main building. It ran along the Morris Canal from Congress Street. The building was visited about once an hour to inspect the working of the automatic machinery and appliances in it, but no one had been in it for upward of three-quarters of an hour before the explosion took place. In the main building and retort house adjoining many men were at work.

The explosion threw the south wall into the canal, filling it with brick. The roof flew upward and outward and landed some distance from the site of the building. The concussion knocked down men in the main building and persons passing along Market Street, across the canal. There is no sidewalk on the side of Market Street nearest the canal and no one was there to be injured by the falling bricks. The windows and store fronts on Market Street were blown in and persons in the buildings were knocked down. Windows for blocks were cracked and shattered, but great as the force of the concussion was no person appears to have been more than bruised by being knocked down.

The explosion was followed by a flash of flame so brilliant that it was seen from every engine house in the section, and before an alarm had been turned in the firemen were on their way to the scene, guided by the glare. Truck 4, which is over a mile away, was half way to the fire before the alarm was turned in. The first engine had coupled to a hydrant before the alarm had ceased ringing. The prompt arrival of the firemen kept the flames from spreading, but the burning gas gave the firemen much trouble, and they settled down for an all-night job.

A peculiar feature of the explosion was that while the walls and roof of the building were wrecked the force does not appear to have worked inward, and although covered with debris most of the apparatus in the building continued to perform its duty and only a few sections of the city were left without gas. This leads to the belief that one of the meters blew up and wrecked a few other pieces of machinery in the building, together with the structure itself, but left the rest of the machinery intact.

The loss to the company will be about $20,000, and the damage to buildings in the neighborhood about $5,000.

MAZET COMMITTEE REPORT

Summary of the Majority and Minority Findings.

TO REDUCE THE MAYOR'S TERM

City Officials Found Incompetent—Extensive and Radical Changes in Charter Recommended.

The majority and minority reports of the Mazet Investigating Committee were taken to Albany yesterday by Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows and Civil Justice Hoffman, respectively. The majority report was prepared by Messrs. Mazet and Fallows, while it is said that the minority report was written by Senator Thomas F. Grady and gone over by Corporation Counsel Whalen. It is expected that both reports will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow.

From reliable sources, it was learned last night that the majority report declares strongly in favor of an unassessed judiciary, and will recommend legislation looking forward to the realization of that object. The report will also urge that the term of the Mayor of New York be cut from four years to two, but it is not intended to apply to Mayor Van Wyck, who will be permitted to serve out his term. The report will advocate the appointment of a commission by the Governor to revise the Greater New York charter.

The report goes on to say that the investigation disclosed the fact that many city officials are incompetent and inefficient, while being in receipt of extravagant salaries. It also, it is said, calls attention to illegal registration and voting in this city, and urges legislation with a view of making the punishment for these violations against the elective franchise more severe. The report says further that the investigation proved the existence of illegal trafficking of saloons, gambling houses, poolrooms, and disorderly houses in violation of the law.

It is said that the Building Department is subjected to severe criticism, and remedial legislation to affect this branch of the City Government will be recommended. The report scores Tammany officials, whom it charges with open defiance of the authority of the State, and it is believed that Richard Croker, Andrew Freedman, and Police Commissioner Sexton receive much attention on this head.

The report concludes with a recommendation for extensive and radical changes in the charter as the only way in which the Tammany system of municipal government can be changed for the benefit of the citizens of New York.

The minority report attacks the partisan feature of the investigation and denounces the majority for its failure to summon Senator Platt or any other Republican of prominence. It warmly defends the city administration, and declares that New York is well and honestly governed.

The report bitterly assails the Republicans for making an attack on the city and declares that the utter failure of the investigation conclusively proved that it was unwarranted, that the people lacked confidence in the sincerity of the Republicans, that the charges made against city officials by the Republicans were false, and that no such conditions existed in New York as had been alleged.

A majority of the members of the Mazet investigating committee met in Mr. Mazet's office, in the Home Life Building, yesterday. Those present were Messrs. Mazet, Fallows, Hoffman, and Wilson of the committee and John Proctor Clarke of counsel. Frank Moss was not present. It was said that he was not invited, and from one of the committeemen present it was learned that Mr. Clarke's review of the testimony and suggestions for legislation had been used as a basis for the report, and that the report drawn by Mr. Moss and published several weeks ago had been discarded altogether.

Mr. Moss was asked last night if the fact that he was not invited to the conference could be construed as indicating a lack of sympathy between him and the committee. In reply Mr. Moss said:

"Since my report was published in the newspapers all relations between me and the committee have ceased."

"Will you make public the letters which you stated brought about the circumstances attending the closing of the committee's public sessions?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I certainly shall," was the reply. "When I am formally dismissed from the employ of the committee I will explain the sudden ending of the inquiry."

MR. ROOT NOT A CANDIDATE.

Will Not Accept Nomination for the Vice Presidency—He Prefers to Remain Secretary of War.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—Henry C. Paine, National Republican Committeeman of Wisconsin, to-day received a letter from Secretary of War Root in which the latter states that he is not and will not be a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

In his letter Mr. Root expresses the belief that it is far more important to the country, the Administration, and the Republican Party at this time that he should continue to attend to the business of the War Office, not because there are not plenty of other men, he suggests who could well discharge the duties of Secretary of War, but for the reason that the five or six months which he has spent in becoming familiar with the work qualify him better than other men who have not had the same training.

WOOLEN MILLS ARE BUSY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In his annual report read at the meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to-day Secretary North said:

"The year 1899 has been one of the most remarkable in the history of American wool manufacture. Following a period of general dullness and non-employment, only less notable than that of 1894, the signs of improvement began to appear in early Summer. Once under way, the current of business has swollen steadily, until all the machinery available for the effective production of goods is again in operation, and many mills find it impossible to handle their orders.

"The surest test of the actual situation is the recent quite general increase in wages, amounting in many instances to 10 per cent., and bringing the average scale back nearly, if not quite, to the standard of 1892. Another test is the great difficulty experienced by manufacturers, particularly in the larger mill towns, in securing sufficient trained help to run their machinery.

"There is every reason to expect that the new year will be equally busy. Production can do no more than keep abreast with the demand for goods for a long time to come."

MORE SOUTHERN IRON MILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—George D. Wick, First Vice President; George Baird, General Sales Agent; Silas Llewellen, Secretary and Treasurer, and Henry R. Moore, Traffic Manager of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, with headquarters at Chicago, accompanied by E. L. Arnold and W. E. Taylor of New York, are touring the southern region of Alabama inspecting the Republic Company's recently purchased rolling mills and furnaces in this district and planning for further purchases and extensions.

The Republic officials, it is announced, have purchased the Bessemer Rolling Mills, which plant they inspected to-day. It will be put into operation very soon. It is also said that another furnace and steel mill will be built at Thomas, plans for which are now being drawn up.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2602-38th St.—Adv.

FIRE ON CASINO'S STAGE

Actresses Using a Lamp Start and Then Help Extinguish It.

Miss Kittie Mitchell and Miss Clara Havel Receive Painful Burns—The Audience Is Dismissed.

What might have proved a serious fire at the Casino last night was prevented by the presence of mind of David Abrahams, Miss Kittie Mitchell, and Miss Clara Havel, of the "Little Red Riding Hood" Company. As it was, enough damage was done to prevent a performance, and Misses Mitchell and Havel were painfully, though not seriously, burned. There was little or no excitement in the auditorium.

A few minutes before the time for the raising of the curtain Misses Mitchell and Havel, assisted by Miss Mary Horton, their maid, were applying the finishing touches to their make-up in a dressing room near the proscenium box on the right hand side of the stage. To do this they used an alcohol lamp for the purpose of heating curling irons and melting wax. The latter caused the alcohol flame to flare up and some drapery and bunting were ignited. While Miss Horton was dispatched for assistance, Misses Mitchell and Havel grabbed the burning material, and in so doing each was badly burned about the arms, but their injuries will not prevent their appearance today.

Mr. Abrahams was talking to Miss Madge Lessing, who occupied the adjoining dressing room, when Miss Horton, very much frightened, appeared before them. Mr. Abrahams was made up as a cat at the time, and he showed feline agility in rushing to the aid of Misses Mitchell and Havel.

Meanwhile some of the stage hands learned of the trouble, and at least two of them lost their heads. One ran into the street and sent in a fire alarm, while the other set all the automatic sprinklers behind the footlights in operation, with the result of deluging all the chorus girls and other members of the cast who were awaiting the curtain call.

This caused the liveliest kind of a stampede. Many of the members of the chorus grabbed such of their street clothes as they could hastily gather and made for the street. Some ran to the Parker House, others took cabs for their homes, while two of them ran into the café and begged the barkeeper to save their lives. Meanwhile the firemen had arrived and promptly extinguished the blaze with slight loss.

While the excitement on the stage was at its height Manager George W. Lederer, who had learned of the trouble, went in front of the curtain and said that owing to a slight accident the opening of the performance would be delayed for a few minutes. Then he instructed Fred J. Eustice, leader of the orchestra, to do his best to entertain the audience. The fire out, Mr. Lederer and his stage manager sought to collect the scattered members of the company. Many were missing, and those on the stage and in the dressing rooms were drenched and absolutely refused to "go on." Then Mr. Lederer discovered that many of the costumes used in other acts were also wet through and could not be used.

Mr. Lederer then went before the curtain again, and after explaining what had happened told his listeners to go to the box office and get either their money back or tickets for some other date. The audience quietly dispersed, and at 9:30 o'clock the house was empty.

Manager Lederer said there would be the usual matinée this afternoon. The damage by fire will not exceed $100, but the loss by water will reach at least $2,500.

Misses Mitchell and Havel had their injuries dressed by Dr. Frauenthal of 1,402 Broadway, and were taken home. The firemen and the members of the company warmly commended them for their efforts.

"Of course, I was frightened," said Miss Mitchell to a reporter. "You would have been, too, if you had seen how the flames ran up the wall. But Miss Havel and I pulled the draperies down, and it is a godsend that our costumes did not ignite. Yes, my arm pains me, but I guess it will soon be all right. Mr. Abrahams was of great help to us, and, do you know, I really believe he fainted after all was over. I did not suppose that men fainted, did you? I thought that was only a woman's privilege."

"I can't say that I fainted exactly," remarked Mr. Abrahams, "but the smudges and smoke annoyed me terribly, and I was somewhat overcome. I soon recovered after getting into the open air."

"Some one closed the door of my dressing room," asserted Miss Carrie Glover, who is a sister of Amelia Glover, the dancer, and a sister-in-law of Henry E. Dixey. "Miss Fannie Dudley and I occupied the same room, and some mean thing shut us in and tried to keep us there. But when we saw the smoke we wet some towels, and, placing them about our faces, fought our way out and reached the café by means of the iron stairway."

"Really, there was no cause for alarm," Manager Lederer insisted. "The dressing rooms are zinc lined and practically fireproof. But for the fact that the costumes were saturated with water from the sprinklers, a performance could have been given. I am glad there was no panic in the audience, and that no patron of the house was hurt. Miss Mitchell and Miss Havel behaved splendidly, and I am very sorry that they sustained painful burns.

"Although some damage was done to costumes and scenery under the stage, the incident demonstrated the worth of our automatic sprinklers."

GOV. TAYLOR WILL HOLD ON.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—Gov. Taylor told friends to-day that he intends to hold on to his office. He adds that Goebel, having all the best of the election machinery, failed to overcome the landslide which overthrew him, and that, failing to get enough votes, he then tried to have the County Commissioners give him the best of the count, but failed even in that way to get enough votes counted for him. He then, so Gov. Taylor charges, tried to have the State Commission count him in, and in this he again failed. Now he is manipulating the Legislature, and while Gov. Taylor does not admit it, he believes the Legislature will do his bidding.

Lawyers who have been in conference with Gov. Taylor say that the Legislature by adopting some of the present rules, which are contrary to the Constitution, becomes a mob instead of a legal body, and that Gov. Taylor has no reason to obey its mandates any more than he would the rulings of a body of men who never had been elected to the Legislature.

Trouble of a serious nature is expected here to-morrow, when the motion is made by the Republicans to reconsider the vote in the House that adopted the new rules today.

The witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the Franklin County Grand Jury today included President Milton H. Smith and other officials of the Louisville and Nashville, Col. Attila Cox, John H. Whallen, and others, who have been identified with the John Young Brown Democratic Party. President Smith, however, was in New York, and the process was returned unserved. It is understood that the testimony of the witnesses who appeared related to the Whallen-Harrell bribery matter.

$125,000 Fire in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10.—The works of the Delaware Hard Fibre Company were destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of $125,000; partially covered by insurance. Aside from the loss on the property, the company also will lose on account of big contracts on hand.

Methodists to Burn Mortgages.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—To-morrow evening, in the presence of Bishop Warren and a number of other distinguished representatives of the Methodist Church, $30,000 worth of mortgages, comprising the entire indebtedness of all the Methodist churches in the City of Albany will be publicly burned.

Grover Cleveland Goes Duck Shooting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland passed through Washington to-night en route to Georgetown, S. C., where he will spend a few days duck shooting.

BRYAN FOR EXPANSION.

But People Must Be Intelligent and Territory Must Not Be Held as a Colony.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—In an interview to-day W. J. Bryan said:

"I am a firm believer in the enlargement and extension of the limits of the Republic. I don't mean by that the extension by the addition of contiguous territory nor to limit myself to that.

"Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to form a part of this Republic, it is my belief that they should be taken in.

"Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this Government, there the limits of the Republic may be extended.

"The Filipinos are not such people. The Democratic Party has ever favored the extension of the limits of this Republic, but it has never advocated the acquisition of subject territory, to be held under colonial government."

SLEPT IN A WATERING CART.

Tramps Used the Abandoned Vehicle as a Lodging House.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Jan. 10.—The Sisters of St. Francis, who recently bought Cranston's Hotel, ordered some of the old stuff which lay around carted off. A watering cart of unusual capacity was also condemned. When the driver hitched his horse to the discarded cart bedlam seemed let loose inside. The driver crossed himself three times and was preparing to run when the horse became frightened and started off on a gallop. Horse, watering cart, and driver landed safely at the foot of an embankment near the north gate.

The yells that proceeded from the inside of the cart brought the driver to his senses, and he peered through a hole in the top. A woolly head was in plain view. The driver's arm is powerful. He grasped the wooly pate, and a struggling, screaming tramp came through. The driver pulled three more tramps from the interior of the cart. They did not wait for breakfast. Half a load of leaves was taken from the inside of the water barrel. The cart was an established lodging place for tramps.

SUBMARINE ARC LIGHT TESTED.

Invention of Two Yale Students Proves a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 10.—A representative of the Russian Government was here to-day to witness an experimental trial of the new submarine electric arc light, invented by F. G. Hall, Jr., and J. E. Burdick, Yale students. The Russian agent, with Messrs. F. R. Van Vechten and J. Raymon Hall and Capt. Hibbard Youngs, an expert deep sea diver, were present at the trial.

The power for the light of 2,000 candle power was furnished from the dynamos of the electric-lighting plant, a hundred yards away. The diver lowered himself to the bottom of the harbor, and with his lamp thoroughly explored the darkened depths. Small objects were thrown into the muddy water and quickly recovered. An exposure of a plate in a camera with the aid of the light was made, but with doubtful results. Every member of the party seemed pleased with the experiment.

The lamp consists of a glass globe, a wire guard to protect it, and a mechanism chamber of steel. The current is led from its source through a flexible cable to where the test it made into the lamp through a stuffing box.

REWARDED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Poor Boatman Who Saved Women's Lives Receives a Legacy.

NYACK, Jan. 10.—Cornelius Ackerman, a poor boatman of Piermont, has received notice that he is heir to several thousand dollars. The legacy was left by a woman named Mrs. Moriarty, who died recently. Ackerman had saved the lives of Mrs. Moriarty and her three daughters twenty years ago, when they were passengers on a steamer which blew up. The other day a lawyer went to Piermont to inform Ackerman that the woman, who was wealthy, had left him the money.

HONORE PALMER GOES TO WORK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Honoré Palmer, son of Potter Palmer, has accepted a position in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank, and until he earns promotion will be a messenger at that financial institution at a salary of $6 per week. Potter Palmer's other son, Potter, Jr., is also to follow his brother's example of working for a living. He is now looking for a position, but has not determined what calling he will follow.

Ever since Honoré went to work at the bank he has been the innocent cause of a ceaseless ringing of the telephone bells. Every belle or beau in the city seemed anxious to call him up regarding some social function, and when he went to work he found his desk covered with cut flowers and bonbon boxes.

Potter Palmer is said to be well pleased with his boys' determination. Both of them are graduates of Harvard.

GIRLS' ANTI-SLANG SOCIETY.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The girls employed in the Boston Store here have organized an anti-slang society. Fifty girls have joined it. The girls do not bind themselves not to use slang. In fact, they will encourage one another to use slang expressions, for the more slang is used the more money there will be in the treasury at the end of the year and the better time can be provided.

The members bind themselves to pay into the treasury 1 cent for each slang word or expression used in the hearing of another person. It is thought the penalty will become so expensive to those most addicted to the slang habit that they will be more easily reformed than those who only occasionally use the tabooed expressions. There are likely to be some disputes as to what is slang and what is not, but these are to be settled by vote as they arise.

FRICK NO LONGER CHAIRMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—H. C. Frick was dropped from his position as Chairman of the Frick Coke Company at the meeting of the Board of Managers to-day. He was continued on the board, whose membership was increased from five to seven. It was also decided to drop John Walker and G. B. Bosworth, friends of Mr. Frick.

A. M. Moreland, Assistant Superintendent and Auditor of the Steel Company; D. M. Clemson, Superintendent of the Natural Gas Department; Thomas Morrison, General Superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, and James Gayley, Superintendent of Ore Supply Department, were elected new members. The office of Chairman was abolished.

Andrew Carnegie did not attend the meeting.

Held for Selling Confederate Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—On the unusual charge of dealing in Confederate States money, F. M. Davis, who conducts a general mail order business in Monroe Street, was arrested to-day by Government officers and held for the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Humphrey. If an indictment results the case will be made a test in the United States District Court, and if conviction is returned, all persons dealing in Confederate money, even as a curio, will be liable to prosecution. Bills representing $100,000 were found in Davis's place of business.

Anti-Hill Man Wins in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 10.—A direct trial of strength between the local Hill and anti-Hill Democrats took place in the Monroe County Democratic Committee meeting yesterday on the question as to whether State Committeeman William H. Tracy, a strong anti-Hill man, should retain county leadership. He was supported by ex-Mayor Warner and the Hill forces were led by Alderman J. Miller Kelley and a State Committeeman, E. T. Hickey. Tracy won on a vote on a contested seat by 24 to 10, and strong Bryan resolutions were adopted.

RELEASE AMERICAN FLOUR

British Authorities Yield to American Representations.

SALISBURY'S REPLY RECEIVED

Britain Announces Foodstuffs Will Not Be Held as Contraband Unless Intended for the Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The American flour seized off Delagoa Bay has been released.

The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington Government. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States Embassy. The gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief, foodstuffs are not considered contraband of war unless intended for the enemy.

The Foreign Office only arrived at a decision to-day, and it was not until after Mr. Choate's interview had ended that a note embodying the provisions was drawn up. Several of the Government's advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was decided to be impracticable. The decision to make flour and grain in transit to the enemy contraband is evidently hedged in

TESTIMONY FOR MOLINEUX

Miss Miller Swears He Did Not Buy the Poison Bottle Holder.

MINUTE STORY OF THE SALE

Former Employe of Hartdegen & Co. in Newark Describes Her Customer—Bank Experts Testify.

Emma Elizabeth Miller, the young woman who, on Dec. 21, 1898, while an employe in the store of C. Hartdegen & Co., in Newark, sold the silver bottle-holder which was afterward sent to Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club along with the bottle of poisoned bromo-seltzer, was the principal witness for the prosecution yesterday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams. The feature of her examination was her positive statement that the defendant was not the man to whom she had sold the holder.

As Mr. Weeks asked her the question which brought forth this reply Molineux rose in his place and faced the witness. Pale and emotionless as usual, he confronted the young woman, and there was not a tremor in his frame or a movement of the muscles of his face as he stood waiting for the momentous answer. Miss Miller looked the young prisoner over carefully before she made her reply, despite the fact that it was not the first time she had been called on to make the same statement. When her answer came it was made in a positive manner, and she insisted that she could not be mistaken.

Mr. Osborne called Miss Miller to the stand, and put a few questions to her, eliciting merely the fact that she had sold the bottle-holder on the date mentioned. He then turned her over to Mr. Weeks for cross-examination without having even asked her what manner of man it was to whom she sold the holder. He left that for Mr. Weeks to do, and the counsel for the defense promptly took up the challenge.

"What time of day was it when you sold the holder?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"About 5 o'clock," said Miss Miller.

"Was this defendant the person to whom the holder was sold by you?" asked Mr. Weeks, as Molineux rose and faced the witness.

"He was not."

"You are positive of that?"

"I am positive."

After a few more questions Mr. Weeks abandoned his cross-examination for the time being, and as he sat down Mr. Osborne began to talk sharply to the witness. He accused her of not telling what she had told him in a sworn statement he said she made to him, and when Mr. Weeks objected to the District Attorney impeaching his own witness, Mr. Osborne, turning violently upon the counsel for Molineux, asserted in loud tones that the young woman was not a witness for the prosecution, but rather a witness for the defense, in spite of the fact that he had called her to the stand. There was a violent scene between the lawyers over this, but the court allowed the statement of Mr. Osborne to stand.

MISS MILLER'S CUSTOMER.

Miss Miller said with great positiveness that the man who bought the bottle holder from her wore a sandy Vandyke beard, and that he had the appearance of a gentleman. She said he took the article he asked for without question and paid the price. He asked, she said, for a silver article that would hold a bottle of bromo-seltzer, and said he wanted it to put on a lady's dressing table. She showed him what was really a toothpick holder, and asked another saleswoman whether she should sell it for the purpose for which the customer wanted it. The other saleswoman told her to sell the man anything he would take, and so the sale was consummated.

Mr. Osborne tried hard to get the witness to admit that she was not sure about the time the sale was made. He wanted her to say that it was about 2:30 in the afternoon, but she stuck to her original statement. Mr. Osborne had tried previously to prove by another Molineux witness that the time on the street in Newark on Dec. 21 at about 2:30 o'clock, and he wanted these statements to agree. It is understood that Molineux is prepared to prove that he was nowhere near Hartdegen's store at the time Miss Miller says the bottle was bought. The more Miss Miller persisted in her statements, the more violent did Mr. Osborne's methods become, and several times the witness appealed to the Recorder for protection. She was told that she must answer all proper questions put to her, and should the questions become improper the Court would intervene.

Recorder Goff took a hand in the examination of the witness. He did not ask as many questions as in the case of Mary Melando, but, as in that instance, the Recorder won the confidence of the witness by his fatherly manner and her answers to his inquiries were clear and succinct. She had already said that she doubted her ability to pick out the man to whom she sold the bottle holder, even if he stood before her.

"Can you now say under the solemn obligation of your oath that you would be able to pick out the man to whom you sold the bottle holder?" asked the Court.

"I don't think I could," said the girl. "I might under some particular circumstances, but I would not swear to it."

"Now since you are not sure that you would be able to identify the man to whom you sold the article, how is it that you are so sure that it was not the defendant who bought it of you?" persisted the Recorder.

"I can tell much better who is not the man I sold it to than I can tell who he is," was the reply.

"You are sure he had a Vandyke beard?"

"I am sure."

"Can you tell whether it was false or real?"

"I cannot."

THE HARPSTER LETTER.

The first witness called to the stand yesterday was Charles Jacobs, of Jacobs & Co., who signed the letter written by Rudolph Helles at the request of Molineux, asking about Harpster's record with Frederick Stearns & Co of Detroit. Mr. Jacobs examined the letter and identified it.

"Is that your signature?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"It is."

"How did you come to put it on that letter?"

"Mr. Helles asked me to sign it and I did so."

"Was it mailed?"

"It was."

Mr. Weeks had no questions to ask, and Gustave Kutnow of Kutnow Brothers, whose patent medicine has figured largely in the case, took the stand. Mr. Kutnow said that his firm sent out a sample box of its powder to any one sending a request for it and that the only kind of box used was a tin box, unsealed. The powder was put up in sealed bottles for the trade and in sealed sample bottles for physicians. He said that it was a harmless preparation intended for use in stomach troubles, and that it contained no mercury. He also identified the box alleged to have been sent to Barnet as one the firm had sent out. The stamps on this box, he said, had been put on it in July, 1898. He also identified another sample box that had been sent out in response to a letter signed "H. Cornish" on Dec. 21, 1898, and which was found in the letter box at 1,620 Broadway after the death of Mrs. Adams.

Mr. Kutnow identified the alleged bogus Cornish letter asking for the sample of the salts, which he said had been picked out of a large number of letters and given to the detectives. He was asked in whose writing were the words in lead pencil on the letter "Received A. M. Dec. 22, 1898, order filled immediately" and said he thought they were in the handwriting of Elsie Gray, a stenographer in the employ of the firm. Mr. Weeks asked a great many questions about this writing, but the evidence went for naught when a moment later Detective Herlihy took the stand and swore that the lead pencil writing in question had been put there by him when he got the letter from the young woman, and that the words "order filled immediately" had been written there by him in consequence of what the woman told him and as a sort of memorandum.

While Detective Herlihy was on the stand Mr. Weeks took occasion to ask him about the blue letter paper which the detective had already sworn he discovered to have been made by the Whiting Paper Company. This brought on a war of words between Mr. Weeks and Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne made an objection on the ground that whatever was told to the detective by the paper people was purely hearsay.

"And this is a cruel waste of time," said Mr. Osborne—"a cruel waste of time, and a cruel imposition on this jury."

JURORS INDULGE IN A LAUGH.

Several of the jurors laughed when Mr. Osborne made this assertion and this did not have the effect of decreasing the District Attorney's ill humor. Mr. Weeks insisted that Mr. Osborne had asked and received an answer to practically the same question.

"That is a gross misstatement of the facts," said Mr. Osborne, "and your reiteration of it, Mr. Weeks, will not make it a bit more true if you keep on till the crack of doom. No gentleman and no lawyer—"

"Now, your Honor," said Mr. Weeks, hotly, "I have stood the insults of the District Attorney as long as I mean to stand them. As an officer of this court I demand that I be accorded gentlemanly treatment."

Mr. Osborne attempted to maintain his position, and the Recorder put a stop to the scene by remarking coldly that the incident was closed. Miss Miller was then called to the stand.

Miss Miller said that she was now employed as a stenographer by the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and that she had held a position in the store of C. Hartdegen & Co. in Newark in December, 1898.

"You acted as saleswoman during the holiday season, did you not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did."

"Is that store a light or dark one?"

"It is usually light. There are two front windows and two skylights."

"Do you recognize this bottle holder?"

"I do."

"Did you sell it?"

"I did."

"When?"

"On Dec. 21, 1898."

The witness then identified the slip that she had made out at the time, and was turned over to Mr. Weeks for cross-examination. After she had positively stated that Molineux was not the purchaser, Mr. Weeks asked her if Mr. Arnold, who she had said was the head salesman, was in the store on that day.

"He says he was, and other people say so, too," said the witness.

"Did you not see him?" asked Mr. Osborne on re-direct examination.

"Yes, I did."

"Then what do you mean by giving that answer? Why did you not answer the question properly and tell the jury the facts?"

The assault was so sudden that Miss Miller turned to the Recorder. He told her to answer, and she said that she had made what she thought was the best reply.

"How do you fix the time as 5 o'clock?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"The lights were lit on the street and in the store."

"Was there not an electric light just over the man's head?"

"No, I think not. It was to one side of him."

"Did you not make a signed statement to a Newark paper saying that the light shone directly in the man's face?"

"I did not. I made no signed statement whatever."

$125 FOR HER STORY.

"Did you not make a statement to a paper in this city?"

"I did."

"When was that?"

"In February."

"How much did you get for that?"

"There was $125 paid. I got $100 of it."

"How soon after you sold the bottle holder did any one speak to you about it?"

"On Dec. 30, 1898."

"Who saw you then?"

"Detective Carey."

"Did you give the detective an accurate description of the purchaser?"

"I did. I said he was a slight man with a sandy Vandyke beard, and that he was of medium height."

"Did you not say that he seemed in a hurry when he came in and that he pushed aside two women to get at the counter?"

"I did not. I did not see him when he came in. I said he was a man of few words, and that he did not appear to waste much time."

"Did you not say that he was of delicate appearance, and that he had an air of refinement or culture?"

"I did not. I said that he looked like a gentleman."

Here occurred the passage between the lawyers, in which Mr. Weeks objected to the District Attorney cross-examining his own witness, and Mr. Osborne said that it was a witness for the defendant. Mr. Osborne then went on, asking: "Do you know anybody who answers the description you have given of the purchaser?"

"I have seen dozens of men with sandy beards who would fill the bill."

"Then you wouldn't be able to pick the man out of a dozen?"

"I am not sure that I would be able to recognize him."

"Now, as a matter of fact, Miss Miller, did not your sister say to you as late as last night, 'Emma, are you sure whether it was a man or a woman?'"

"Yes, she said that," said the witness in a surprised tone.

"What has this to do with the case?" put in Mr. Weeks.

"I'll leave it to the jury to decide," answered Mr. Osborne. Then he asked the witness: "Now, are you sure as to whether it was a man or a woman?"

"Of course I am," snapped the witness. "I am sure it was a man."

"Are you sure that's about all you are sure of, is it not?"

"No, it is not. I am sure of everything I have said."

"Now, is it not true that you might have got one customer mixed up with another during the rush?"

"No, not in this case."

"Did you not tell Miss Adams, who stood near you and to whom you spoke about the sale, say that it had been made at 2:30?"

"I don't know."

PALE AND HAD GRAY EYES.

"Do you not recollect having made the statement that the light shone on the man so that when he looked up at you you saw that his complexion was pale and that he had gray eyes?"

"Yes, that is true."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes."

"Did Mr. Weeks call on you about this matter?"

"He did."

"When was that?"

"It was on the 2d of January."

"And right after that Mr. Molineux was brought in?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember saying that Mr. Weeks had a black beard?"

"No, I said I thought his beard was gray."

"As if anybody could forget the Weeks beard," said the District Attorney, in an aside to the jury. "Don't you remember calling at my house and saying in the presence of Detectives Carey and McCafferty that you were sure Mr. Weeks's beard was black?"

"If I said that, I have no recollection of it."

"You knew that Molineux was to be brought in to see you?"

"I did."

"And he was not brought in until Mr. Hartdegen had first spoken to you, and Mr. Weeks had spoken to you both?"

"Mr. Hartdegen said that he did not want me to be bothered in the store, and Mr. Weeks asked permission to introduce Mr. Molineux."

"Did not Mr. Weeks ask you if you could identify Mr. Molineux?"

"I don't remember."

"Did you not say that the man stood in the shadow, and that he had his derby hat pulled down over his eyes?"

"That's not true. I never said that."

"Now, might it not have been 1 o'clock when the sale was made?"

"I am sure it was not."

"Or between 2 and 3?"

"No."

"Did you not say in a sworn statement that it was about 4 o'clock?"

"I did not. I said that it was after 4:30. You tried to make me say it was earlier."

"Now will you swear that the man had a beard at all?"

"I will."

"And that he appeared like a gentleman?"

"Yes."

"Now, do you mean to tell this jury that you remember anything at all about it?"

"I do."

"You are sure he had a pale face and gray eyes?"

"Yes."

Mr. Weeks then took up the cross-examination again. "You are as sure that the man had a sandy beard as you are that he had gray eyes, are you not?" he asked.

"I am fully as sure."

"There is no possibility of your being mistaken?"

"None whatever."

MOLINEUX'S CALL AT THE STORE.

"On the thirtieth day of December, when you first gave the description of the customer, you had never seen Mr. Molineux, had you?"

"I had not."

"What did the customer ask for?"

"He said he wanted a silver article to hold a bottle of bromo-seltzer and to stand on a lady's dresser."

"Did the fact that he called for an unusual article attract your attention toward him?"

"It did."

"Have you ever had a customer ask before or since for such an article?"

"No."

"What happened when Mr. Molineux was brought in?"

"He was introduced to me, and I said that I had never seen him before. He said he was glad of that, and then probably recognizing that he said a peculiar thing he apologized and said he did not mean it in that way." The defendant laughed heartily at the recollection of his faux pas.

Recorder Goff then took up the examination of the witness, after which Miss Miller was allowed to leave the stand.

Detective Carey was then recalled. He said that he had been to the Hartdegen store yesterday morning, and that a few of the lights were lit then, but not as many as had been lit when he went there on Dec. 30, 1898.

"Have you noticed the time that the lights are lit on the streets in Newark?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I never saw them lit until after 5 o'clock."

Leonard C. Levy, a partner in the firm of Morris Herrmann & Co., testified that Robert A. Zeller was in his employ, and that he had not abandoned his trips to this city with the firm's pay rolls on account of any orders issued by the firm.

"Did you personally issue such an order to Zeller?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did not."

"When did he discontinue his trips?"

"I think about four months ago."

"He used to come regularly for years before that, did he not?"

"Not regularly. Sometimes another man came and sometimes Mr. Molineux brought the list over himself."

John C Emery, another of Mr. Osborne's amateur handwriting experts, next took the witness stand. He is receiving teller of the Seaboard National Bank, and he swore that in his opinion Molineux had written the poison address as well as the disputed letters.

"Did you ever make a mistake?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Never," said the witness.

"Yet you do not claim to be infallible, do you?"

"No."

Charles H. Wessells, the paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, swore that he believed Molineux had written the "Cornish" and "Barnet" letters.

"And also the poison address?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Well," said the witness slowly, "I'm not so sure about that; it is possible that some one else wrote that."

"But not probable, eh?"

"No, not probable."

"You have no doubt whatever about the disputed letters, have you?"

"No."

To Mr. Weeks Mr. Wessells reiterated his statement that there was room for error in regard to the poison address, and the session thereupon closed.

NATIVES LACK FOOD.

Oppression by Aguinaldo's Underlings Causes Suffering.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—The inhabitants of the Islands of Leyte and Samar are suffering from lack of food resulting from the long blockade, the arbitrary confiscation of property, and the levying of tribute by the so-called Government of the Filipinos. The Governors of both islands are Tagalogs, who were appointed by Aguinaldo, and they hold the territories completely in their power, administering local affairs according to their own whims and accountable to no one. They have armed forces which terrorize the peaceful inhabitants. The rebel forces, on the other hand, have never lacked food or money.

The inhabitants, driven to desperation by the necessity of having to pay four times the normal price for foodstuffs, organized against insurgent depredations, but, having no arms, they were unable to resist their oppressors.

TROOPS WAIT FOR PROVISIONS.

Filipinos Retire to the Mountains—Cavalry Kills Thirteen Insurgents.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—Reports from the movements of the American commanders south of Manila show that Gen. Bates and Gen. Wheaton are at Perez das Marinas and Gen. Schwan at Silang, all awaiting the arrival of provision wagons. Reconnoissances have shown that 2,000 armed insurgents have retired to the mountains from the district between Indang and Maig, and that others have retreated along the coast from Novelets toward Batangas.

Last night Nolan's squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry drove a body of insurgents from Maig. One American was killed and two were wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found.

The movement largely resembles Gen. Schwan's experiences in the same country, except that the towns are now being garrisoned and that the insurgents refuse to fight, preferring southward and dividing into small bands, with the apparent intention of reassembling later. The plan of catching a large number between two brigades has failed. About a hundred insurgents have been killed, but comparatively few arms have been taken.

The region is full of amigos, who, doubtless, have been bearing arms which they have hidden. The women and children remain in their homes; and the insurgents, as they fall back, release all prisoners they have captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Otis cables the War Department from Manila today of the progress in Cavite Province, saying:

"Bates has about cleared up Province of Cavite, making large captures."

VOLUNTEER OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Lieut. Bowman Kills Himself While Temporarily Deranged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Otis informed the War Department to-day that First Lieut. Daniel T. Bowman of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, while temporarily deranged, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself.

Lieut. Bowman was a native of St. Francisville, La., and served as private in the First Montana Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines from July, 1898, until July, 1899, when he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was organized in the Philippines.

OPENING OF PORTS DELAYED.

Gen. Otis Says He Needs All Available Vessels to Carry Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following cablegram from Gen. Otis, received at the War Department to-day in answer to an inquiry from Adjt. Gen. Corbin, shows the prospects of reopening the hemp ports in the Philippines:

"Obliged to use all available coasting vessels in supplying troops in various islands. Am unable to move troops to hemp districts as soon as anticipated. Am now collecting vessels here for that purpose, the United States transports are of too great draught. Have opened Romblon and Capiz and some hemp is coming in. Will open hemp district as soon as possible, some time this month."

MR. SAGE ANSWERS CRITICISM.

Says He Never Agreed to Hold His Standard Gas Stock.

There is considerable ill feeling among Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company because Russell Sage, who is its President, sold most of his holdings in the concern to a Boston man. They maintain that he had agreed not to dispose of his holdings without consulting them. This statement Mr. Sage vehemently denied last night.

"If there is any such agreement, let them produce it," said he. "To say so is absurd; men don't do business on those principles. This very man, John T. Terry, who criticises me for the sale, has repeatedly sold and bought in his Standard stock, and he holds none but preferred stock now. Do these people pretend to tell me what I shall do with my own property? They might as well try to dictate to me as to whether or not I should sell my house."

Mr. Sage said he had sold his stock because he got a good figure for it, better than the market price, and because he was discouraged at the outlook for ending the gas war. If the war were settled, he said, he would buy back the stock, and perhaps more, too, as he still thought the company a good one. "As for these men who object to the sale," said he, "who sold them their stock—some of it for 10 cents on the dollar? Russell Sage! If they begin to attack me, I'll come out and tell the whole matter over my signature."

Mr. Sage was asked about the report that he might be asked to vacate the Presidency of the company. His term expires in April. He said he would be glad to leave the office if he could resign with it responsibility for the company's bonds to the city for faithful performance of contract, which he had signed. Speaking of the negotiations between the companies he said that when Mr. Rockefeller approached him more than six months ago the Standard people desired to be paid for their stock in consolidated securities, but Mr. Rockefeller offered money instead. The offer was refused because too low, and about six months ago he offered a price even lower by $20 a share, and this was, of couse, refused.

"The excuse he gave for such a low offer," said Mr. Sage, "was that if he absorbed the New Amsterdam Company he would have to assume their heavy mortgage, and he could not afford to pay much for our stock. If his offer had been only a little lower than the Boston man's I should have taken it. I should have preferred to sell to the Rockefellers because they are reliable."

Mr. Sage said that he had sold the most of his stock, but that he had not owned a controlling interest in the company. He thought the gas outlook at present gloomy and fruitful of bankruptcy. "The only thing to do," said he, "is for the companies to get together and then to go to Albany and put the price of gas up."

PAYN'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT.

They Assert that Gov. Roosevelt Will Find It Impossible to Remove the Superintendent of Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Superintendent Payn of the Insurance Department devoted considerable time this afternoon to personal talks with various members of the State Senate, who will soon be called upon to vote on the nomination of his successor. The Superintendent refused to talk for publication, but his friends were loud in their assertions that he had won his fight, and that Gov. Roosevelt would find it impossible to remove him.

The Governor this evening declined to say whether or not he had reached a decision as to whose name he will send to the Senate. He remarked that there was nothing new in the situation, but some of his friends say to-night that he may send in a nomination at any time, possibly before the adjournment on Friday. The names of various Republicans are heard in connection with the place, and there are those who say that the Governor may name somebody whose name has not yet been mentioned.

The Tammany Senators all declare to-night that they have not agreed as to their course in the Payn matter. A prominent representative said that the Democrats were merely spectators, and had no interest in a Republican factional controversy.

Chairman Odell, who is here as the representative of the Republican organization, made a long call on the Governor to-night. He declined to say what subjects were discussed, but it is believed that the Payn matter was thoroughly talked over.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB ELECTION.

Judge Howland, Nominated for President, Knows of No Opposition.

An advertisement appears in another column urging all friends of Judge Howland in the Union League Club, who wish to see him elected President, to attend the meeting in good season this evening and vote the regular ticket.

Judge Howland said last night in reference to the matter: "It is entirely new to me, and I don't know what it means. I am sorry they put that advertisement in. I wish I could have prevented it."

"Is there dissension in the club over this election?" he was asked.

"Not at all, to the best of my knowledge," said he. "I am running on the regular ticket for President, and I do not know of any one who is running against me. There is only one ticket—the regular one—and it is customarily elected without any opposition whatever. I suppose this advertisement was put in because they were afraid of some scratching, but if there really is a movement in opposition to the regular ticket I have heard nothing of it."

At the clubhouse last night it was said that it was customary to publish an advertisement calling attention to the regular ticket before each annual election. There was no knowledge of any opposition ticket.

P. D. Armour to Retire?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Reiteration of the report that P. D. Armour has given up the active management of his interests in this city came to-day from Pasadena, Cal., where it is said he announced his intention to make his permanent home. The message added that the millionaire was negotiating for a residence.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—C. I. Hood, Lowell; W. A. Taft, Boston.

HOLLAND—Ensign F. E. Ridgeley, United States Navy; Oliver Ames, Boston; W. C. Proctor, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Prof. John Henry Barrows, Oberlin College, Ohio; Rufus H. King, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—H. S. Sears, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Allen J. Black, United States Army; R. W. Barnett, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Robinson, J. M., Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, ladies' and infants' wear, 258 Church Street.

Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Harris, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, dress goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics, 377 Broadway.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, linens and white goods, 438 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, notions and fishing goods, 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lutz, J. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Wolf, china; Hoffman House.

McKelvey, G. W., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. Brandels, clothing; Stuart House.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. I. Donaldson, furnishing goods, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. McIntyre, costumes, 398 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Barron, E. R., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; H. Hogenstyn, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. H. McCahey, stationery, 2 Waller Street.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Holmes, D. K., New Orleans, La.; W. J. Becton, cloaks and suits; 192 West Broadway.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Wolf, notions, laces, and cloaks; 43 Leonard Street.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions; Stuart House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Hurd, gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Oppenheimer, Strauss & Bing, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Strauss, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; E. M. Cheritree, linens and white goods; W. Garling, silks and velvets; 66 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; A. Goldsmith, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Moore & Beirs, Rochester, N. Y.; E. J. Beirs, woolens; 744 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Osborn, Hutchins & Hunt, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Osborn, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Palmer & Cassidy, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Cassidy, millinery; Union Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets & furniture; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Wood & Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Wood, cloaks and furnishings; F. P. Ewer, laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; B. C. Bartel, linens, white and furnishing goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg, J. M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, Moses, Washington, D. C.; I. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, furs, cloaks, and wash goods; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Solomon & Rubens, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Rubens, furnishing goods and hats; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, millinery; Mrs. Phelan, millinery; Miss Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Judson, A. L., Albany, N. Y., piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks and trimmings, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Carroll, notions, dress trimmings, and laces, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens, 733 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Wolfsheimer, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Tex., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kolck, R., Dubuque, Ia., notions; Hotel Albert.

Mosenfelder & Kohn, Rock Island, Ill.; L. Simon, clothing; L. Mosenfelder, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Mosenfelder, E., Davenport, Ia., clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; S. G. Burgunder, woolens; Hoffman House.

Newburger, B., St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets and rugs; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. J. Mitchell, dry goods; Miss Ida Spaulding, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; J. Milwain, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

TO DR. M'GLYNN'S MEMORY

St. Stephen's, Which He Loved, Sees Tributes of Thousands.

PEOPLE SILENT AND SAD

The Archbishop Accompanies the Body Till It Lies in State in the Church.

Clad in the purple robes of the priesthood, with beretta, stole, chasuble, and alb, and clasping in his hands a crucifix, emblem of salvation, the body of Father Edward McGlynn reposed last night in a black coffin in Stephen's Church, of which, from 1866 to 1886, he was rector, and was viewed by an immense throng, that filed through the church in continuous procession from 6:30 till after 10 o'clock. The police estimate that 30,000 persons paid this tribute to the memory of the popular priest, who was Henry George's devoted friend and supporter, and the champion of the cause of labor.

It was an impressive spectacle. The coffin rested in the centre aisle, in front of the chancel, upon a simple catafalque, a stand covered with a black pall edged with white trimming. On each side of it three immense tapers burned. The dead priest's head was raised so that he appeared to be looking south down the dimly lighted fane toward the main entrance. Black cloth draped the galleries to right and left and the organ loft, at the other end of the church. Black altar cloths bordered with a white band and with white fringe hung before the high altar, the two smaller altars and the long chancel rail.

Three wreaths, one of orchids, the others of ivy, smilax, and violets, with some palms, which had been placed on the coffin at Newburg, were displayed in an empty pew hard by. These were the only flowers in evidence. The galleries were filled with a sombre crowd, as were also the seats in the body of the church, and down the centre aisle, from the Twenty-eighth Street entrance, flowed a dense, endless stream of humanity that parted at the foot of the bier, passed along each side of it, and diverged to empty itself through the doors on the right and on the left opening onto Twenty-ninth Street.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY.

The body arrived in this city from Newburg by special train over the West Shore Road and the Forty-second Street Ferry. It was accompanied by the chief mourners, Mrs. George McGlynn, sister-in-law of the deceased, and her children, John J. and Anna; Frank McGlynn, a nephew; Dr. Peter Murray and Mrs. Murray, the Rev. Dr. McCready of Holy Cross Church, and Agnes, Mary, Cecelia, Joseph, and John Whalen, nieces and nephews of the dead priest; Archbishop Corrigan, and 15 priests and fully 500 laymen.

The priests included the Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell of St. Mary's Church, Kingston; the Rev. Daniel Burke of Sts. Philip and Mary Church, Bedford Park; the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration, this city; the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin of the Church of the Blessed Saviour, New Rochelle; Mgr. Cannon of Buffalo, Fathers O'Connell and Dooley, Dr. McGlynn's assistants at St. Mary's, Newburg, and Fathers O'Keefe and Smith.

The procession went straight to St. Stephen's, where the body arrived soon after 6 o'clock, and was met at the main entrance, on Twenty-eighth Street, by the Rev. Charles H. Colton, rector of the church, his entire staff of assistants, Fathers John J. McCabe, Thomas F. O'Connor, Joseph P. Donohue, and Austin Dudley Cunnion. All were vested and were attended by the altar and chant boys. The body was received according to the ritual, the De Profundis and Miserere being sung as it was being borne up the aisle to the catafalque.

THRONG IN THE CHURCH.

Meanwhile the church had become so filled that there was barely room for the deputations that had accompanied the body from Newburg. The procession, as it advanced from the ferry, had been constantly swelled until it formed a great crowd when the church was reached, and the majority of these people had to wait for a time outside. A large force of police was on hand, both inside and outside, under Inspector Harley and Capt. J. J. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

It comprised 110 patrolmen, 4 Roundsmen, and 2 Sergeants. The police arrangements were admirable. Forty men bordered the sidewalk from the church steps to Third Avenue, and through this lane the waiting throng began to pass shortly before 7 o'clock. The people formed a line that turned far down the avenue, and the length of the line was maintained by others who flocked from every direction. A number of fakirs who appeared with packets of portraits of Father McGlynn, which they sold at 5 and 10 cents the portrait, speedily disposed of their stocks.

The police had no difficulty in handling the crowd. The people were silent and sad. There were men and women of all sorts and conditions. Carriages drove up, fashionably dressed men and women alighted, took their places in the line, and passed in. They did not have long to wait. Once set going, the stream was kept moving steadily, and in this way the crowd was absorbed as it gathered, so that the multitude was enabled to view the body and there was no particular hindrance to circulation on Third Avenue.

As the people poured out of the rear doors on Twenty-ninth Street they dispersed rapidly, though not a few walked around the block and passed in again to get another view of the beloved priest's face.

GATHERED TO HONOR A MEMORY.

The scene inside the church was a truly remarkable one. The procession in the aisle comprised people of all sorts—children of tender age, white-haired men and women bent with the weight of years, workgirls, men in their labor-soiled garments and with grimy hands and faces, the crippled and infirm, and even the blind.

Many women wept. Strong men's eyes were dim with tears. Children looked awed and cried in sympathy with their elders. Not a few women were in mourning. At each end of the altar rail were groups of men and women kneeling in prayer. The way kept by the police from the aisle to the side doors was also edged with kneeling people. The persons who filled the pews and galleries were also praying. As the crowd was of all conditions, so it included Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

It was evident from the expression on their faces that most of them had come not out of morbid curiosity, but in sorrow, impelled by the desire to look for the last time upon the face of him whose death they regarded as a personal loss.

Toward 10:30 o'clock the crowd fell off, and at the half hour precisely the church was closed, only the intimate friends and a few members of the Holy Name Society and of the east side branch of the Single Tax Commission of the Anti-Poverty Society remaining to watch by the body.

Among those who viewed the body were Father Ducey, John McMackin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Sylvester Malone, nephew of the late Father Malone; George Smith, Chairman of the east side branch of the Single Tax Commission of the Anti-Poverty Society, and John J. Bealin, Superintendent of the Free Employment Bureau.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral services will take place this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The chanters will be the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration and the Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor of St. Stephen's. Lessons will be read by Bishop Farley, the Rev. Michael J. Henry, rector of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and the Rev. Dr. James T. Curran of Peekskill, formerly assistant at St. Stephen's under Father McGlynn. Low mass of requiem will be celebrated by the Rev. Charles McCready. The funeral oration will be delivered by the Right Rev. Mgr. J. F. Mooney, Vicar General. The final absolution will be given by Archbishop Corrigan.

The musical programme, sung by the quartet and chorus, will be as follows:

"Ave Verum" ..... Gounod
"Alma Redemptoris" ..... Weber
"O Salutaris" ..... Wells
Absolution service, "Libera Me Domine."

As the body is being borne out, "Nearer, My God to Thee" and "Rock of Ages" will be sung in English.

LAW AS TO THE MASS.

The fact that this is the octave of the Epiphany, Father Colton explained last night, precludes the celebration of solemn high mass of requiem a second time, with the body present. The laws of the Church on this point are very strict, and it is regarded as a concession to the clergy and pastors that the present service can be held. This was only rendered possible through a recent decree. For this reason the Libera was omitted from the service at Newburg in order that it might be reserved for the service to-day.

Admission to the church will be by ticket only. Special provision has been made for delegations of the several religious orders in the Catholic Church, and tickets of admission were sent to many prominent Protestant clergymen who were well acquainted with the deceased priest. Among the delegations will be sixty letter carriers in uniform. They will attend the service in a body as a tribute from the Post Office employes to the memory of Father McGlynn, who in conjunction with the late Congressman Cox, worked successfully to secure many reforms in the letter carrier service.

Capt. Delaney will have about 300 policemen in and about the church this morning, and another 100 will be in readiness to help, if necessary, in handling the enormous crowds that are expected to assemble.

The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The funeral of Dr. Edward McGlynn was held to-day in St. Mary's Church. The

FEAR LOSSES WERE HEAVY

London Awaits Gen. White's Casualty List with Dread.

BULLER IS STILL INACTIVE

Late Advices Show that the Suffolk Regiment Walked Blindly Into a Boer Ambuscade.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The War Office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not yet been received.

The following dispatch, dated at Frere Camp, Jan. 10, noon, has been received from Gen. Buller:

"A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as four killed and fifteen wounded; and this after, as is admitted, they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and been defeated at all points.

"Natives here assert that the Boer loss in one commando alone was 150 killed and wagonloads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to have been among the Free Staters, who were forced by the Transvaalers into the most dangerous places."

This curious dispatch is all the War Office has issued to-night. It makes not the slightest mention of the position or doings of the British forces. It may be interpreted to mean that Ladysmith is safe; but it is more likely intended to prepare the British public for a terrible list of casualties.

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated Jan. 8, from Frere Camp:

"With the exception of the usual shelling of the Boer positions by the naval guns, the British force remains inactive.

"Eight Boer camps were seen to-day by a patrol along the Tugela in a westerly direction. All were quiet.

"Natives say that when the British reconnitred near Colenso on Saturday the Boers hurried from Springfield. This supports the belief that Colenso was weakened to attack Ladysmith."

The Standard has received the following, dated Jan. 8, from its special correspondent at Frere Camp:

"I hear on good authority that President Krüger sent word to the Boer headquarters asking why Ladysmith had not been attacked, and that the reply was: 'We should lose too many men.' His answer to this excuse was the suggestion that the Free Staters might be put in the forefront. This hint was taken and the attack delivered.

"President Krüger's advice was so far good that the Free Staters behaved better than the Transvaalers have done. At all events, they managed to seize a hill. Later in the day the Transvaalers retired before Gen. White's counter attack, amid the jeers of the Free Staters, who actually stuck to their position until they were bayoneted in the ditch. After this affair it is almost certain that the allies will quarrel.

"A heavy gun mounted on Umbulwana Hill has been firing since daybreak. Evidently the siege of Ladysmith is still maintained."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, Jan. 8, at noon, from Frere Camp, says:

"Firing from the Boer positions around Ladysmith began early to-day. It still continues, but the cannonading is light and irregular."

The Durban correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says that 1,200 Indian stretcher bearers started for the front the previous night, and that their departure was regarded in Durban as indicative of a renewal of the fighting.

A dispatch from Rensburg, Cape Colony, dated Monday, Jan. 8, says that it is reported there officially, with reference to the disaster to the First Battalion of the Suffolk regiment, that Lieut. Col. Watson marched the regiment in close column to the top of the hill at midnight. He assembled the officers, and was addressing them, just at daybreak, when the enemy volleyed at a distance of thirty paces. The Colonel, his Adjutant, and two other officers were killed.

The Suffolks, who had scarcely fired a shot, fled back to the pickets, about 1,000 yards away, some one having shouted "Retire!" About 150, however, remained, lost heavily, and finally surrendered.

The operations since have been unimportant. Several reconnaissances have been made, and these show that the enemy is jealously guarding his communications to the north.

LORD ROBERTS AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Gen. Lord Roberts, the new commander of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, Gen. Lord Kitchener, have arrived at Cape Town.

With their arrival it is assumed that their clearer vision, supported by 35,000 fresh men who are due to arrive in South Africa within thirty days, will alter the situation, and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms.

They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days; but their mere presence will restore the shaken confidence of the men at the front in their Generals.

Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching for an opening.

Lord Methuen's health, according to The Daily Mail, has "broken down," and the Field Marshal may relieve him. Possibly some others will be relieved of important commands. There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the Field Marshal, there are two full Generals, four Lieutenant Generals, and twelve or fourteen Major Generals.

DUTCH DISLOYALTY INCREASES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The Boer successes have been followed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and Boer sympathy in the western part of the colony. Reports from Paarl say the whole district is made hideous at night by bands of young men parading in the villages and singing the Transvaal volkslied, while the children are everywhere practicing the national songs of the republics. The following are specimens of statements believed by the Western Dutch: 'Buller and Rhodes are prisoners,' and 'Two thousand Boers secretly sailed and captured Cape Town.'"

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The Boers assert that eighty natives fought on the side of the British at Kuruman. They say their object in capturing the place was to open the way for a commando to go south into the Prieska and Konhardt districts, where the Boers hope to foment rebellion. It is reported that the Boer leaders allow every burgher to return home one week out of every seven."

SPANIARDS OFFER TO ENLIST.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Three thousand time-expired Spanish soldiers from the Cuban war have offered their services to Great Britain in South Africa. The Governor here has informed their agent that he is not authorized to enlist foreigners."

The War Office has authorized a special Yeomanry Corps. Every trooper joining will pay for his own kit and mount, for transport, and for all other expenses until his arrival in South Africa, and will then give his services to his country and pay for the privilege into the fund for widows and orphans the amount he would receive as a trooper. Several influential gentlemen have already enrolled.

The authorities have urged the committee of the Yeomanry Hospital Fund to provide for 520 instead of 150 beds, and the committee is appealing for at least £50,000 more.

BRITISH MINISTRY IN DANGER.

Storm of Indignation Bursting Over the Heads of the Salisbury Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The plight of British arms in South Africa is overshadowed for the present by the storm which is bursting over the head of the home Government. The Manchester speeches of A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, have loosed such a torrent of criticism from the press and individuals of his own party that were Parliament to reassemble to-day it is doubtful if the Conservatives would retain power, in spite of their tremendous majority of the past session. The pent-up dissatisfaction with the Government's lack of energy in waging the war is no longer concealed. When such ardent Conservative papers as The Times and Globe come out boldly with reproof there is no knowing where the agitation will end. The provincial press has already taken up the cry. For the moment Mr. Balfour is the scapegoat, but there is a terrible rod in pickle for the Marquis of Lansdowne, while Lord Salisbury and other Cabinet Ministers will not escape unless a wonderful change comes over the war situation.

It is learned that the Conservative leaders privately admit the gravity of their position, but fail to see what can be done. In the meanwhile, they hope that successes in the field will abate the popular clamor. Some of the Conservative papers go so far as to regret the extreme age of the Cabinet Ministers, and refer to the Cabinet as a body of patriarchs. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether events transpiring between now and the reassembling of Parliament will be powerful enough to restore confidence in the Government and maintain its majority.

There is the important alternative that Lord Lansdowne or Lord Wolseley may be sacrificed. A correspondent learns that Lord Wolseley not only disapproved of Lord Roberts's appointment to the chief command of the British troops in South Africa, but allowed his disapproval to be generally known, while it is a fact that he knew nothing of the Government's intentions in this respect until he saw the announcement of the appointment in the newspapers. It is said that if it ever comes to a public disagreement between the Commander in Chief and the Secretary of State for War it will be a fight far more bitter than the one waged between Gens. Alger and Miles. Whatever ensues, the immediate future will doubtless see attacks on the Government such as Lord Salisbury has not had to withstand during the course of his political career.

The borrowing powers conferred on the Government at the last session of Parliament are almost exhausted. About seven and a half out of the eight millions of Treasury bills authorized have already been issued. But the large revenues coming in will probably furnish ample funds until Parliament meets.

Mr. Balfour, at a luncheon given in Manchester this afternoon, made a speech, in which he repudiated the accusation that he was a "thick and thin supporter of the War Office." He declared that even if an angel from heaven told him it was possible in a great war to carry out everything as written on paper, he should know that the angel was drawing upon his imagination. It was not true, he added, that the War Office had sent the British Army into the field with guns which placed them at a hopeless disadvantage with their enemies. He did not claim that the army system was perfect, but the critics ought not to ignore the extraordinary military problems of the present war, between which and the problems with which Continental headquarters staffs had to deal there was no parallel.

For the first time in the history of the world the country had to meet an enemy entirely mounted. Hereafter it would be recognized that guns were not as mobile as horse soldiers, and that field artillery must be made part of the regular equipment of every army. But, seeing that the British War Office had not lagged behind the best military opinion of to-day, it was ludicrous to charge it with want of prescience. He was sure justice would be done in due time to the administrative system of the army. The last thing the Government desired was any undue concealment of unpleasant facts.

Sir Charles Dilke, member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, speaking at Cinderford to-night, said that A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, had asserted that a sufficiency of steps had been taken by the Government, considering the knowledge possessed at the time, but had admitted a full knowledge of the Boer armaments.

Sir Charles declared that he was prepared to ask in the House of Commons whether the Government had taken sufficient steps—"the right steps in the military situation, with due regard to the facts known at the time.

"The language Lord Salisbury employed in Parliament," he continued, "constituted an unnecessary menace—the very thing which Mr. Balfour said it was a Government's first duty to abstain from—and made war probable. More than this, the Government is responsible for the fact that at the outset of the war we were without guns enough for one army corps."

Sir Charles criticised the Government's "refusal of capable colonial troops, qualified to ride and shoot, and their acceptance, instead of these, of 10,000 imperial Yeomanry."

Of the latter he said it had been alleged that they were neither good horsemen nor good shots. In his own opinion, the Yeomanry, he said, probably rode well enough, but there was a very grave doubt as to the shooting capabilities of a large percentage.

The Standard summarizes the general situation thus:

"Well, the campaign has lasted three months. We have something like 120,000 troops in South Africa. With this huge army distributed over the country, we are still powerless to relieve three garrisons from investment. We have still to see large portions of both colonies in the hands of the enemy.

"We have driven the invaders back at no single point. We are actually further from the hostile frontiers than we were on the day that the ultimatum was delivered. The work which Ministers believed could be effectually performed with 25,000 men has not been done, has not even been begun, by four or five times that number. Can any one fail to admit that this is evidence of a grave miscalculation of forces and facts?"

The Times, in an editorial criticising at great length the Government's conduct of the war, alludes to the "stupid and perverse mistakes" that have been made, and demands that the "practice of the non-revelation of facts" be abandoned. It insists strongly upon knowing "the truth, and the whole truth about the situation," and finds fault with Mr. Balfour's defense piecemeal.

Deny Chartering the St. Paul.

James A. Wright, Vice President of the American Line, said yesterday that there was no truth in the dispatch from London that the steamer St. Paul of the American Line had been chartered by the British Government The company, he added, was under contract with the United States to carry the mails, and the company therefore could not charter its steamers to any other Government. Nor was there any intention or desire on the part of the company to charter its steamers, as it needed them all for its own business.

BRITISH LINES LOSE TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Times, in a special article dealing with the Delagoa Bay question, expresses the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to overrun Natal lends confirmation to assertions made before the war by prominent Boers that they would seize Durban as a port. The article proceeds to point out that by the through rate system, specially favorable to Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa-Transvaal Railway, German shipowners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at Continental ports or at Delagoa Bay. The writer goes on to say:

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"It is known that, in anticipation of future military developments in the Transvaal toward the Zoutpansberg District, a considerable amount of stores and munitions of war have been forwarded for some time past, chiefly from the Continent.

"It is understood that the Union Steamship Company, besides ceasing to have Herr Pott, the Transvaal Consul General at Lorenzo Marques, as their agent, have withdrawn their steamers from the Delagoa Bay route. The Castle Company has done the same, and made arrangements that will prevent any use at Delagoa Bay of their vessels for anti-British purposes. Measures in the same direction have been taken with regard to the Empresa Landing Company.

"The withdrawal of the steamers of two British mail companies may, however, increase Great Britain's difficulties by throwing the carrying trade still more into the hands of Continental shippers and diverting business to America for handling by foreign steamers from American ports."

The article concludes by again urging the Government to endeavor to secure a more strict examination.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISCUSSION.

Nineteenth Century Club Listens to a Debate on the War—An Attack on the Aldermen.

The South African question was discussed last night at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at the Waldorf-Astoria. Thomas G. Shearman supported the British side and George W. Van Siclen the Boer side of the controversy. Mr. Van Siclen wore in his buttonhole a silken scarf of the Boer colors.

Mr. Shearman said that he took the broad view that God had not given the earth in quarter sections to Boers, Germans, French, British, or even Americans. He denied the right of any people to fence in a given amount of the earth larger than they could improve and say to the rest of mankind, "You shall not enter except to become my slave." He denied the right of a man to make a slave of any one who should come within rifle shot. This principle, he said, was the one over which the war was being fought. The Boers were a people, he said, with many excellent points. "They are six feet high," said Mr. Shearman, "and look down upon most of us who are not so tall with that contempt peculiar to giants."

They were proud, also, of their language, he said, which was but a patois of about 400 words. They read nothing but the Bible, mostly the Old Testament. They regarded as a mark of distinction the numerous suits of clothes which they could wear at one time, sleeping in the same garments in which they worked, and rarely bathing. He directed attention to the fact that the Boers had themselves invaded a country in which they made subject the natives, 50,000 Boers dominating 700,000 natives. The troubles went back to the breaking up by the British of slavery and to the work of British missionaries among the natives.

Of the Outlanders, he said that they had been practically invited into the Transvaal after the discovery of gold and the Boers had sold to them three-fifths of all the land, Krüger himself selling a farm for $500,000. He rehearsed the history of the naturalization troubles. From a two years' probation it had been extended to fourteen. The Boers conducted no mining enterprises and made no improvements. They did not know how and did not want to know how.

He touched upon official corruption and the wealth of Krüger and the members of the official circle, and described the Government as an oligarchy worse than a despotism. Monopolies and taxation were then reviewed. Mr. Shearman, in conclusion, returned to the original contention that God had given the earth to all the children of men.

Mr. Van Siclen drew parallels between the Boers and the American colonists. The Boers, he said, were the Pilgrim Fathers and the negroes were the Indians of this continent. The Boers were now facing a great power and almost extermination for the same principles for which the Americans had fought in the Revolution. Of the taxes, he said that the Transvaal Government collected 2½ per cent. on the gold taken out of the country, while 10 per cent. was taxed on the gold coming out of the Klondike and 50 per cent. on gold from Rhodesia.

Reference had been made to the long refusal to provide a government for Johannesburg. What about a Government for Dawson? he asked. Objection had been raised to the requirement that Dutch should be taught in the schools. In this country, he said, English must be taught in schools. It was curious, he said, that Great Britain should take such an interest in facilitating the expatriation of her sons by seeking to lessen the restrictions upon their becoming citizens of another nation. Great Britain had once acknowledged the independence of the Boers, and that done, what was the use of talking about humanity, rights, an' the question of dividing the earth into quarter sections?

Mr. Van Siclen declared that many of the Boer officials were Roman Catholics, the point having been raised that Catholics were barred from citizenship.

Mr. Shearman, replying, spoke of the form of the Government, which led his opponent to interject the remark that it was like the City Council. Mr. Shearman said there was a resemblance in one respect—the New York City Fathers had recently passed resolutions of sympathy. After a few words about that action he exclaimed: "We all know our Aldermen. Almost to a man they are thieves!"

The debate was concluded a few minutes later.

LAKE SHORE TAKES LAKE ERIE.

Vanderbilts' Big Deal Formally Accomplished—W. H. Newman Elected President—New Directorate.

That W. K. Vanderbilt's yachting trip will not in any way interfere with the development of his plans and systems and that those having his intimate confidence in railroad affairs have a perfect understanding with him was evident yesterday by the smoothness and celerity with which the control of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad passed to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

The deal was consummated in the offices of the Lake Erie and Western, in the Union Trust Company Building. In the morning President W. H. Newman of Lake Shore and H. McK. Twombly, one of the Directors of this company, met at the Grand Central Station and went to the Lake Erie and Western offices. Later Charles F. Cox, Treasurer of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and officers of a dozen roads connected with the Vanderbilt systems left the Grand Central Station for the same destination. Chairman Frederick W. Whitridge of the Lake Erie and Western board received them and presided at a meeting at which three-fourths of Lake Erie and Western stock, or about $18,000,000, was represented. In half an hour the transactions incidental to the new control were concluded. It was announced that after it had been established that the control of Lake Erie and Western stock had passed to the Vanderbilts, H. McK. Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, and W. H. Newman, the company had been reorganized for the Lake Shore system. Directors Gen. Samuel Thomas, Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, Edward Tuck, and L. M. Schwan retired. W. K. and F. W. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, and J. Pierpont Morgan were elected Directors, and form a majority of the board, with President George F. Baker of the First National Bank, President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, F. W. Whitridge, and John W. Doane of Chicago Directors of the old board. President Newman of Lake Shore was elected President of Lake Erie and Western, filling the vacancy created by the death of Calvin S. Brice. L. M. Schwan, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, resigned, and was succeeded by C. F. Cox. The office of Chairman of the board was abolished.

For the present the Indianapolis staff of Lake Erie and Western, Vice President and General Manager George L. Bradbury, Assistant Treasurer A. D. Thomas, and Auditor W. A. Wildback, will remain, while their titles will be changed. All the working force of the road will be kept.

None of the officials talked of the completion of the deal and the plans for operating Lake Erie and Western except to say that Lake Erie and Western's property has been turned over to Lake Shore and that to-day Lake Erie and Western will be operated as part of the Lake Shore system by President Newman and his staff.

NEW ROUTE FOR COAL SHIPPERS.

Western Fields and Seaboard Will Soon Be Connected.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—The much-talked-of route for coal shippers from the coalfields of Western Pennsylvania and the great lakes to the Atlantic seaboard, via the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, the New York Central, and the Philadelphia and Reading Road will soon be realized. To-night President Arthur G. Yates of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, with a party of officers of the other lines mentioned in the new traffic arrangement, arrived in Pittsburg to complete the details for the plan.

The route to the Eastern cities is practically an air-line outlet for the fuel shipped from the coalfields of the northwestern part of the State. At some future time the route will likely be used for through passenger trains to the East.

Alleged Brooklynite Under Arrest.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—John M. Linger, who says his home is at 102 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested here to-day as a suspicious persons. He was found to have in his possession 75,000 shares of Cripple Creek Gold Mine and a number of pawn tickets. Suspicion was directed to him because he was trying to dispose of his mining shares at the rate of 5,000 shares for $50, or almost any sum offered.

Joseph M. Sparks Changes Companies.

Joseph M. Sparks, the Irish comedian who has been a member of Miss May Irwin's company for the last five years, has retired from her cast and engaged to appear in the new play, "Broadway to Tokio," which will be produced next Monday night under the management of Henry B. Sire at the New York Theatre. Mr. Sparks's place in Miss Irwin's cast will be taken by James H. Callahan.

Son Born to Mr. and Mrs. Miner.

A son was born last night to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Miner, at their home, at Seventy-sixth Street and Riverside Drive. Mrs. Miner was known professionally as Miss Anne O'Neill. Prior to her marriage she was a member of William H. Crane's company.

Big Oysters from Japan.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Oyster cutlets will soon be on the menu of the Pacific States Fifty barrels of the famous Yezo oysters of Japan, which grow to the length of a foot will be planted in the tidewater of Washington and Oregon.

ALBANY SOCIETY DINNER

Capt. Sigsbee the Guest of Honor at Delmonico's.

APPLAUSE FOR THE TRANSVAAL

Justice Woodward Evokes Cheers by His Plea for the Justice of Its Cause in the War.

The Albany Society held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. The main banqueting hall was filled with the sons of the capital city, who gathered to celebrate the sixth anniversary of their organization. A delegation of Albanians, headed by ex-Mayor Manning, attended the dinner.

The principal guest was Capt. Sigsbee, now Commander of the Texas and formerly of the Maine. Capt. Sigsbee is an Albanian and was appointed from that city to the academy at Annapolis after having been graduated from the Albany academy. He responded to the toast "The United States Navy," and received a tremendous ovation when he rose to speak.

Louis Stern presided in the absence of the President, F. P. Olcott, and William H. McElroy acted as toastmaster. Mr. McElroy started the after-dinner speaking by announcing that, although he was opposed to punning, he could not resist the temptation of saying that this was a "capital night." "Our mother Albany," he said, "at whose feet we gather, looks at us fondly, and like another Cornelia says, 'Exhibit 1—these are my jewels.'"

Mr. McElroy said that Albany beat Rome of old in that, while Rome only rested on seven hills, Albany could look down from more than that number, and could also occasionally look down on Troy, and where Rome only had the yellow Tiber, Albany had the blue Hudson at her feet.

Capt. Sigsbee was introduced after the health of the President of the United States had been drunk standing, and the company had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner." In introducing him Mr. McElroy spoke of him as an Albany boy, whose presence lent distinction to a high festival.

WELCOME TO CAPT. SIGSBEE.

When the toastmaster mentioned the Maine and her gallant commander, the assemblage rose to its feet and, waving handkerchiefs and napkins, cheered the Captain to the echo. Capt. Sigsbee said that he was doubly glad to be present, because in honoring him the company honored the branch of the service he loved and honored him as an Albanian. He then told of his days in the Academy at Albany and at Annapolis, of his forty years in the service, during which he had commanded four sailing vessels and five steam vessels, and said that any emergency would always find the navy ready to meet it.

In introducing Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who responded to the toast, "The Empire State," Mr. McElroy said that it behooved the company to make the most of its opportunity to greet the Lieutenant Governor, for the mutations of politics might soon send him from Albany to Washington. At this there was great cheering, which was kept up during Mr. Woodruff's speech.

Mr. Woodruff in his speech referred to local matters in Albany, and said that while not to the Albany manner born, he had yet been "brought up" there; "for," he said, "as a Trustee of Public Buildings, charged with the task of making all kinds of contracts for the Capitol and weighted with the responsibility of selecting a Superintendent of Public Buildings who, under the direction of the Trustees, can do the trick of serving the best interests of the State at the same time that he gives complete satisfaction to the Republican organization, I have been 'brought up' a great deal."

Justice John Woodward of the Supreme Court was warmly received when he rose to respond to the toast "The Dutch in Albany and in South Africa," and his references to the Boers and to President Krüger drew from the assemblage the warmest applause. Justice Woodward said in part:

JUSTICE WOODWARD'S SPEECH.

"We celebrate to-night a historic triumph. News has just come by way of South Africa that the Dutch have taken Holland, and I know that you will rejoice with me because of this unlooked for event. There will also be rejoicing on the other side when the Hollanders learn that the Dutch have retaken New York and that New Amsterdam has been rehabilitated by the descendants of the Patroons.

"The race so long accused by the British of wasting its slow energies in building beaver dams has diverted its powers to the production of dams to English aggression, and it is a diversion that the English do not seem to be very fond of either. It seems, indeed, to have had a rather depressing effect, for an Englishman no longer spells 'God' with a little 'g,' or uses a capital 'M' for his mighty 'me.' Tulips threaten to become more popular than roses, and Dutch orange may soon supplant the British red. The forgotten edicts of the canons of Dort are once more thundered from the cannon of the Transvaal, and their echoes encircle the world with applause. Gentlemen, the Boers, your cousins and my friends!" [Applause.]

"I personally believe that the question now to be settled by the sword strikes deeper than the superficial subterfuge that has asked for its solution would lead us to believe. Let us, however, consider this subject dispassionately—free from prejudice and partiality. Let not the fact of our descent cause us to look at either side with favor; let not the identity of blood or the similarity of language and of institutions blind us to the true points at issue here. It is not race, it is not creed, it is not tongue that shall determine our attitude—it is justice."

Justice Woodward referred to the early struggles of the Boers, and, coming down to modern times, he said: "And now this corpse, this dead word 'suzerainty,' has been revived to justify the designs of a monster conspiracy, to overturn the whole fabric of the Boer republic, to secure the control of its valuable gold mines, and to annex its territory 'by the grace of God,' to the British Crown.

THE FREE STATE'S GRIEVANCE.

"About 1870 the diamond fields of the Free State were discovered, and it was not long before England found a pretext to annex them. England indeed promised a compensation of £90,000—£90,000 for mines whose annual yield is £15,000,000. And the £90,000 still remain to be paid. Of the taking of these mines, Sir Arthur Cunynhame, commander in chief of the British forces, said: 'It is downright robbery, and every English gentleman feels ashamed of it.' And when Sir Alfred Milner recently began to assert English suzerainty also over the Free State, what remained for her to do save to cast in her lot with the Transvaal?

"And thus arose this war. Is it not a magnificent spectacle, this struggle of an infant race of 300,000 people against an overgrown and gigantic empire of 300,000,000? This small band of patriots headed by the immortal Krüger stands guard at the Thermopylae of Afrikander civilization, guarding their country's liberties against the hordes of unrighteousness.

"What a splendid appeal, that of the Secretary of the South African Republic: 'Brother Afrikanders: The great day has come. The God of our fathers will fight with us, the Lord whose arm is not shortened, for He will help those who seek Him in their extremity. Let us not put our trust in Princes, but raise our eyes devoutly to God, our banner. By Him we shall perform great deeds. Even as mighty Spain, with its bloodthirsty Alva and its invincible Armada, was humbled in the dust, so, too, will the Lord deliver them into our hands.'"

Justice Woodward went at great length into the questions of the franchise and taxation, the first of which he said was the catchword to tickle the long ears of the crowd, while paramountcy was the sugar-coated pill prepared for the public palate. The greed for gold, he said, was the passion now flaming into the blaze of unholy battle.

In arraigning Great Britain Justice Woodward said: "Oh, England of the Magna Charta, political Utopia of our youthful dreams, land of homes and the country of personal freedom, where every man's 'house is his castle,' how is thy glory fallen among the nations! O England of Hampden, apostle of peace, whose sword only a few months ago seemed about to be sheathed forever in splendid inaction, what is now thy attitude before the world?"

TOAST TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

In conclusion the speaker proposed a toast to President Krüger in these words: "And now, let me propose a toast to that greatest of modern Dutchmen, the William the Silent of South Africa, the most remarkable personality alive, Oom Paul Krüger. What shall we say of this indomitable old hero, whose brawn built out of solid rock is the bulwark against which the chosen legions of time's mightiest empire thunder in vain? There he stands, stern and immovable, as firm-fixed in belief and as deep-rooted in principle as that grand covenanter of old, Oliver Cromwell. How can we magnify a Colossus, whose brain is the nerve [illegible] South Africa, whose personality is so gigantic that it overshadows both friend and foe, whose will is the shaping policy of his country and the aspiration of his race?

"Friends, I believe the longed-for dawn is at hand. I believe that your brothers, bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh, in South Africa will make that consummation nearer. They are perhaps solving the world riddle better than they know, as they break through the toils that the octopus of greed has woven around them. Like their forefathers and yours, they are the instruments that destiny has chosen for the accomplishment of a great work.

"Their drums are beating the recessional from the appalling decadence that is the tendency of our metropolitan civilization. They stand for the old principles of virtue and honesty. They are armed with the sword of justice and with the armor of righteousness. They are aglow with the ardor of faith, and they will win. And their victory will inaugurate a new century and dedicate it to justice and to peace."

In the absence of James W. Eaton, ex-Mayor Manning spoke to the toast, "The City of Albany." George H. Daniels responded to "What I Know about Albany," and Prof. H. P. Warren to "The Albany Academy."

MILAN PUBLIC SCHOOL BURNED.

Panic Seizes 300 Pupils in Michigan Town—Two Are Injured.

MILAN, Mich., Jan. 10.—Fire destroyed the Milan public school this morning. There were 300 pupils in the building, and the fire obtained a good headway before it was discovered. The children became panic-stricken, and but for the work of Preceptress Ciara Eayes and Prof. C. H. Marriack great loss of life might have resulted.

Two pupils, Edith Cavanagh and Emma Bentley were badly burned and may die. Miss Eayes, after helping to get out the children, was compelled to jump from a window. She was not seriously injured. The building was valued at $10,000.

NEGROES DRAW COLOR LINE.

Refuse to Ride in the Same rolley Cars with Italians.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Color lines are closely drawn on Neville Island, where the American Steel and Wire Company, the Wire Trust, is erecting an immense plant. Three hundred negro laborers working on the excavations for the buildings struck work to-day because they were forced to ride in the same trolley cars with Italians and other foreigners to and from the island. The foreigners are employed by the Pressed Steel Car Company. The negroes said they were afraid of contracting smallpox, which has been epidemic at McKee's Rocks.

SHOT THROUGH JEALOUSY.

Woman May Lose Her Life for Going Out with a New Admirer.

Charles J. Sweeney shot Mrs. Susan Parker early yesterday morning in the hallway of 185 East Eighty-first Street, where the two had been occupying a furnished room.

Mrs. Parker had gone to the theatre with a man named Reilly. Upon her return she found Sweeney waiting in the doorway with a revolver in his hand. Reilly ran away, and after some words between the two Sweeney fired point blank, the shot taking effect in the woman's left breast.

Mrs. Parker walked to the home of her parents, at 325 East Ninety-second Street, where she fell unconscious at the door. She was later taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she was revived. She told Coroner Zucca that Sweeney had shot her because he was jealous of her.

Sweeney was arrested an hour afterward. He was still flourishing the revolver. He said the shooting was accidental. He is a married man, twenty-eight years old, and until recently lived with his wife and two children at 301 East Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. Parker is twenty-one years old. She is the wife of Joseph Parker of 150 East Ninety-second Street. She left Parker shortly after their marriage. Her condition is said to be critical.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:53	Moon rises...3:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:51	Gov. Isl'd...4:27	H. Gate....6:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:23	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate....6:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Borderer, Azores	4:00 A. M.	.....
Erna, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	.....
Hildur, Savanilla	10:30 A. M.	.....
Miramar, La Plata Countries	10:00 A. M.	.....
Themis, Belize	1:00 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carunda, La Plata countries	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Bloemfontein. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 20, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Panetti.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 9, Shanghai Dec. 13, Yokohama Dec. 20, and from Hawaii, that arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, are due in New York Saturday morning, Jan. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 11.

Aragonia, Antwerp, Dec. 30.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 9.
Clematis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Colorado, Hull, Dec. 30.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Europa, Shields, Dec. 21.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 17.
Fernfield, Shields, Dec. 27.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 3.
Hubert, Barbados, Dec. 16.
John Sanderson, Gibraltar, Dec. 23.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 8.
Marquette, London, Jan. 1.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Strabo, St. Lucia, Jan. 4.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 1.
Willehad, Bremen, Dec. 3.
Winifred, Hamburg, Dec. 21.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12

Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 10.
Panama, Pauillac, Dec. 29.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
Santiago, Santiago, Jan. 6.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Norge, Christiansand, Dec. 30.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 14.

Astoria, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, Jan. 4.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
El Norte, New Orleans, Jan. 9.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 6.
Moyune, Gibraltar, Dec. 31.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Linoleum and Oil Cloth Remnants

LIBERAL pieces, though.

But remnants are our worst bugbear, and this morning we shall begin selling these

at a fourth to half the full prices

Shorter the piece, shorter the price, but maybe this bit of detail will make it clearer—

Linoleums at the reduced prices are **15c to 50c** a square yard—pieces run from 1 to 20 yards, and are not to be cut.

Inlaid Linoleums, 1 to 16 yard pieces, at **75c** a square yard.

Oil Cloths, **8½c to 20c** a square yard.

3,000 yards of **Straw Mattings,** in pieces of 15 to 20 yards, are marked at **7c to 25c** a yard.

74 odd rolls of Chinese and Japanese Mattings are reduced a third.

All these goods have been moved to the Third Floor, and are ready as you read.

Important Upholstery News

PRICES REDUCED

American upholstery stuffs are practically all made in Philadelphia—at least, almost all the mills are there. All save one are smokeless now—a stubborn strike has scotched the wheels, and if it continues another month (as is likely), our next season's supplies must all be imported—and you'll have to pay for it. Good times have already sent prices up.

These facts you have a right to know.

But our stock adjustments go on, just as though higher prices were not here and coming stronger yet.

And reductions are large and important. Each bit is fresh, unless possibly among the remnant lots, and will serve you as well as though picked from a carload.

Twenty colorings of English double-face Cretonnes for draperies—15c yd.; were 25c to 50c.

Another group, also imported, 35c from 50c and 55c.

Another group at 45c. These were 60c. to 85c.

Gobelin Tapestry, $1.75 instead of $2.50 yd.

Silk-and-wool Tapestry, $2.75 instead of $4.75 a yard.

Corduroy, 85c instead of 95c a yard.

Silk Damask, $3, $4, $5, instead of $4, $5.50 and $6.25 a yard.

Figured Jute Tapestry, 60c instead of 75c and 85c a yard.

Imported Jute Tapestry, $1 instead of $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.

Cotton Tapestry, 45c instead of 60c a yard.

Remnants—Tapestries and Damasks at a *third* of their value, and *less;* Velours and Corduroys at *half* their value, and *under.*

Odd lots of portieres—single curtains and pairs, at prices reduced one-third and one-half—a dozen kinds, at $1.50 to $25, formerly $2.50 to $37.50.

January is a good time to have furniture renovated and reupholstered. Our factory facilities are ample and, not only are prices fair, but you may be able to select the coverings needed from among reduced-price lots. Good frames are well worth keeping and freshening by new covers; inferior pieces are not worth bothering with. Careful men will call and estimate on any work proposed. Their report will be candid and complete. Third floor.

A Piano Recital

to-day at 3

By Dr. HENRY G. HANCHETT.

This is our special and cordial invitation to you to be present.

...The Programme...

FIRST PART

1. Norwegian Bridal Procession, *Grieg*
2. Prophetic Birds, op. 82, No. 7,
3. The End of the Song, op. 12, No. 8, } *Schumann*
4. Barcarole in G Major, No. 4, *Rubinstein*
5. Grand March—Tannhauser, *Wagner*

SECOND PART

6. Last movement (Allegro Assai), Sonata C, op. 2, No. 3, *Beethoven*
7. Etude, C Sharp Minor, op. 25. No. 7,
8. Scherzo, B Flat Minor, op. 31, } *Chopin*
9. The Last Hope, *Gottschalk*
10. Waltz—Faust, *Gounod-Liszt*

Krell Elite Grand Piano used.

Women's Handkerchiefs Initialed. Full assortment of letters, but only a few dozens of each. All linen, of course; hand-embroidered initial. They were thought very moderately priced at 25c. An importer's excess purchase becomes ours briefly—yours, at 15c each.

Very Stylish New Dresses

Fashion writers have their work simplified this Winter. Keeping pace with our productions is keeping well to the front. No matter how much work and study we give to it all, the results are for you—and are pleasing.

Developing styles are most noticeable in the skirts—in fact, our tailors protest that we are really showing Spring styles. Well and good.

The new Suits are selling at $25 to $67.50.

The new Skirts at $4 to $45.

Plaid Dress Goods—Reduced While plaids are in the fulness of your favor we reduce prices a third to a half on certain pretty lots that we cannot or shall not re-order. Maybe these details will tell the story even better:

60c for $1 Foule Plaids. Twelve color plays.
$1 for $2 Mohair Boucle Plaid Cheviot.
$1 for $1.75 Camel's-hair Cloth Plaids.
$1 for $1.50 Camel's Hair Plaids.
$1.50 for $2.75 Mohair nub-knot Plaids.
$1.50 for $3.50 Mohair and Novelty-weave Shepherd Plaids. Rotunda.

More New Cotton Fabrics

The cotton dress goods store is abloom. Each morning finds new blossoms out—and how gladly you pick them! A list? What help would that be? Come and see them—see cotton dignified as silk could be, or as saucy as the flowers of May. 12½c to $1 a yard.

Some of the fine things have been put up as Robes—skirt shaped and partly made; plenty of fabric for bodice. The Mercerized (or silk-like) batistes are favored for this treatment. $10.50 to $22.50 for an outfit. Rotunda facing Broadway.

Less than 20,000 yards remain of the 100,000-yard lot of French Organdies (American printed) at 12½c a yard. Fourth avenue.

Fancy China Table Ware—Many Bargains This offering is mostly of French china, though there's some Austrian ware, too. Worthy qualities all, without a flaw; in attractive designs, and wonderfully low priced. Some richly decorated plates are offered at just half prices.

Bread-and-butter and tea sizes, at 25c each—were moderate enough at 50c.

Plates for salads, fruit, ice-cream, at 50c each, instead of $1.

There are various fine French china plates reduced this way: $1.50 sort at 75c each; $1.50 quality at $1 each; $2.10 quality at $1.25 each; $3 kind at $1.50 each.

$12 ice-cream sets are now $7; $6 pudding sets, 3 pieces, are now $3.75; $1 olive dishes are now 50c; $2 sugars and creams are now $1 a pair; $1.50 celery trays now $1, and $1 sugar baskets, now 65c.

And these are all of Austrian china; choose at 10c each though they were a good value at 25c. Tea and breakfast plates, oatmeal bowls, fruit saucers, tea cups and saucers and after-dinner cups and saucers—all 10c instead of 25c. Basement.

A Sale in the Japanese Store The exhibition here of things Japanese is always interesting. It has been made doubly attractive. Lowered prices on many pieces—jardinieres, pedestals and articles for general kitchen and dining-room use. Half prices, two-thirds prices, and others already far below to-day's market values.

Here are Tokanabi jardinieres, plain and gilt, in fancy designs, flower pot shapes, at 25c for 7-in. size, instead of 50c; the 7½-in. at 40c, though cheap at 60c, and the 8½-in. at 60c, formerly $1. Like reductions on Taizan, Imari, Seiji, and blue and white ware.

Some fancy colored 6-in. pots are 65c, instead of $1.25, and other sizes up to 10 in.—the latter reduced from $7.50 to $3.75.

And jardinieres with pedestals that were $6.50 to $9, are now $4.50 to $6.50.

Blue and white bowls, 7½ to 12 in., at 20c to $1—all greatly reduced prices. And plates, dishes, trays, chocolate pots, teapots and so, all exceptionally low. Basement.

More News of Furs Reducing so much of our regular fur stock a full fourth below recent current values has caused even more comment than the special selling of another furrier's fine stock at a loss.

Wanamaker furs stand for rightness in style and in quality. The inexpensive pieces are as good in their way as one could wish, while the finer pieces are really exceptional.

Collarettes of lynx, $15 from $20.

Storm Collars of stone marten, $38 from $55.

Storm Collars of dyed Alaska sable, $11.25 from $15.

Chinchilla Collarettes, pointed; ruffle and jabot; $75 from $100.

Combination Collarettes of Persian lamb and chinchilla; $93.25 from $125.

Combination Collarettes of Alaska seal and Hudson Bay sable, trimmed; $125 from $200.

Combination collarettes of stone marten and Persian lamb; $75 from $100.

Blue lynx Collarettes; $55 from $75.

Mink Capes; $90 from $125. Second floor.

Men's Eiderdown Robes Half Prices All that remain — too bad there are so few—go to-day at half. Thoroughly good in making and in patterns. Take the $6 sort for $3, the $5 kind for $2.50, and those that were $4 at $2. Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Men's Knit Vests, $2—Were $5 and $6 These are fine imported vests, in patterns the most stylish. Only a little while ago they were in favor almost exclusively with those men who wore Prince Alberts, without top coats. The vests were then worn *under another.* But they're really too swell to be hidden. We sold many of these at $5 and $6. Closing out the line now at $2 for choice. Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

The Muslin Underwear Sale

"More Room!" has been the cry from the heads of stocks. That more space is required for each succeeding event of this nature is most gratifying evidence of your appreciation. Indisputable proof, too, of how these semi-annual sales continue to grow in magnitude. Now, after trying to get along for a week, we've been obliged to devote a large area on the Fifth Floor to the selling. Here will be found these special lots, from some of which not more than three garments will be sold to any one buyer—

Cambric Corset Covers at 8c.
Drawers at 10c, 15c and 18c
Night Gowns at 38c, 50c and $1.
Petticoats at 35c, 50c, 75c and 90c.
Eiderdown Sacques, all seams felled, 50c.
Seersucker Petticoats at 50c.

On the second floor:

Gowns at 38c—not more than 3 of these to a buyer; some at 50c, at 75c, and on up to $7.50. Numerous styles, too, at most of the prices.

Chemises at 18c—three to a buyer, if you wish, but no more; others at 25c, 35c and upward to $3.75.

Drawers at 10c—you may have but 3 of this quality; same rule applies to those at 15c; others at 25c and at 50c—up to $3.75.

Petticoats at 35c—no buyer may have more than three at the price. Some at 50c, at 65c and at $15, with many good qualities and attractive styles at between-prices.

Short Petticoats at 25c—same rule—only three to a purchaser. Other prices are 35c, 50c, and upward to $2.75.

Pretty Embroideries at Half Price and Less

Queer case, surely—an importer fetched over these Nainsook Embroideries (matched sets) with a special purchaser in view. And he endeavored to make sure of his sale by having the embroideries put up in a certain queer way. Steamer was late and the whole scheme fell through.

Here are the embroideries—not many but fine—the very finest worth $1.50 a yard; the very cheapest is worth 25c. Well, we shall sell them by the piece—**4½ yards for 50c; for 75c; for $1; for $1.25, and for $1.50,** (making five groups of the hundred styles). All made on hand-worked machines, giving perfection of stitch and fast edge.

Come early if you wish to get matched sets—come to-day if you expect to get any of them. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CONSOLIDATION OF BANKS

The Bank of Commerce and Union Directorates Take Action.

TALK OF GREATER COALITION

J. Pierpont Morgan and the Mutual Life Interested—National City Bank Mentioned.

The Directors of the National Bank of Commerce and the National Union Bank have decided to consolidate. Their action must be ratified by the stockholders, but no doubt that such a ratification will be forthcoming is felt, and the decision of the two directorates means that another powerful banking institution is soon to enter the field. This new bank will take the name of the older of the two uniting institutions, the National Bank of Commerce, and will occupy the offices in the Bank of Commerce Building, 31 Nassau Street, in which the older bank is located. It will have a capital of $10,000,000, which was the capital of the Bank of Commerce prior to 1877, when the figure was reduced to $5,000,000. Its President will be Joseph C. Hendrix, now the President of the National Union Bank.

The importance of this consolidation, it is pointed out, while of course largely apparent at first glance, may prove to be even greater than is supposed. There was some talk in Wall Street, where the news was discussed with exceptional interest, of the possibility of this merger presaging a still greater coalition. The Bank of Commerce is an institution in which the interests of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. are recognized as being powerful, and J. Pierpont Morgan himself has for years been its Vice President. The National Union Bank is closely identified with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the President of which, Richard A. McCurdy, and several of the trustees of which, are Directors in the bank. Three of the Mutual Life trustees are also Directors of the Bank of Commerce. The President of another prominent banking institution in this city said yesterday: "In fact, the Mutual Life will really own the new Bank of Commerce." However that may be, the rumor found some credence in Wall Street that even the National City Bank, which recently authorized an increase in its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000, may consolidate with the future Bank of Commerce, thus forming the greatest institution of the sort in this country. Report also says that this is a project of Mr. Morgan, and that President James Stillman of the National City Bank is seconding it.

The relations of the two uniting institutions have for some time been close, although it is understood that they have not been involved jointly in any business transactions. Three men, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph C. Hendrix, and George G. Haven (the last named two are, respectively, President and Vice President of the National Union Bank,) are Directors in both institutions. The consolidation is laid to the general conclusion that the two institutions would be stronger together than apart, and the plan also has the merit, it is said, of providing for the Bank of Commerce the President which it has been looking for since W. W. Sherman retired from the place last July because of ill-health. William C. Duvall, who was cashier under Mr. Sherman, has been acting as President since then. It was at one time reported that the post was offered to Secretary of the Treasury Gage.

The capital stock of the Bank of Commerce, which has paid 8 per cent. yearly, or a trifle less, for a good number of years, and which is quoted at 250, amounts, as stated, to $5,000,000, and its surplus and undivided profits amount to $3,500,000. The stock of the National Union Bank, the Directors of which have used their earnings to pile up a surplus until recently, when they declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (their first,) is quoted at 400. It amounts to $1,200,000, but the plan of consolidation provides for the issuing of new stock enough to bring the amount up to $5,000,000. This sum added to the bank's surplus and undivided profits will bring the National Union Bank's contribution to the consolidation nearly up to that of the Bank of Commerce. To equalize matters, the Bank of Commerce will spend some of its undivided profits in a 10 per cent. dividend to its shareholders.

The National Union Bank shareholders will probably meet in about thirty days to ratify the Directors' action. This action was taken at noon yesterday, the National Bank of Commerce Directors having voted favorably on the proposition on Tuesday. It is undecided yet just when the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce will meet to vote on the matter. There appears to have been unanimity in regard to the step in both Directorates.

The Bank of Commerce Directors are J. P. Morgan, John Claflin, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, (President of the National Union Bank,) James N. Jarvie, A. D. Juilliard, John S. Kennedy, Woodbury Langdon, Charles Lanier, Alexander E. Orr, Charles H. Russell, and Frederick Sturges. The bank was founded in 1839, with $10,000,000 capital, and Samuel Ward was its first President. Many prominent New Yorkers have acted as its Directors. In 1865, when it was considering the question of becoming a National bank, the Directors were disposed to demur, because unwilling to submit to the law which provided that all shareholders of National banks were liable for debts of the bank for a gross amount equal to double the par value of their holdings. A law was passed through Congress in the interest of the Bank of Commerce providing that State banks having at that time a capital of $5,000,000 or more and surplus and undivided profits amounting to 40 per cent. of their capital stock should be more favorably treated, their shareholders being liable only for an amount equal to the par value of their holdings. The Bank of Commerce and the American Exchange Bank are the only two which reap the benefit of this act. The Bank of Commerce also has the advantage of a charter which makes its Directorate a self-perpetuating board.

The Directors of the National Union Bank, which was formed on June 1, 1893, and is situated in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, are Samuel D. Babcock, John D. Crimmins, Frederic Cromwell, G. G. Haven, R. Somers Hayes, Joseph C. Hendrix, Augustus D. Juilliard, Daniel S. Lamont, Richard A. McCurdy, F. P. Olcott, Henry H. Rogers, H. McK. Twombly, and William C. Whitney.

The National Union Bank started business with the same officers it has now. E. O. Leech came to act as its Second Vice President and cashier, vacating the post of Director of the Mint, after having been allied with the mint service twenty years.

Joseph C. Hendrix is forty-seven years old and a native of Missouri. He settled in Brooklyn after leaving Cornell College, and was for some years a newspaper reporter there. He was once the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, being defeated by Seth Low. He served a term as Postmaster of Brooklyn. When chosen President of the National Union Bank he was a Representative in Congress from a Brooklyn district, and was also President of the Kings County Trust Company.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY BANK.

Receiver Overrules Preferred Claims of the Suspended Institution.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Receiver Campbell of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, which suspended in July last, to-day overruled all preferred claims notwithstanding that the Newark City National Bank, of which Mr. Campbell is President, is one of the largest preferred claimants. The receiver admitted all ordinary claims proven.

Counsel for the preferred creditors objected to this and has taken the matter on appeal before Vice Chancellor Pitney. The case will be heard on argument Feb. 1.

Will Fix Parliament's Meeting Date.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Privy Council will go to Osborne, Isle of Wight, where the Queen is now residing, on Thursday. The meeting of the Council will be a purely formal function for the purpose of fixing the date for the reassembling of Parliament.

Colombian Rebels Twice Defeated.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 10.—The insurgents have again been defeated at Cerritos and Bucaramanga. San José de Cucuta has been occupied by the Government troops. Gen. Velez, with 3,000 Antioquains, is on the way to Bogota.

Emigration from German Ports.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Emigration from Hamburg and Bremen last year reached 145,000, of whom 19,540 were Germans, as against a total emigration of 100,368 in 1898.

LADY ALICE MONTAGU DEAD.

Consumption Carries Off Noted English Beauty—Her Mother Is the Duchess of Manchester.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Lady Alice Montagu, sister of the Duke of Manchester, died to-day at Davos-Platz, a health resort in Switzerland. She had been suffering from consumption. The Duke of Manchester was summoned from America to her bedside several weeks ago.

Until she was stricken by the illness which has now proved fatal the Lady Alice Eleanor Louise Montagu occupied a unique position in English society. Never before her time had a young unmarried woman become one of the recognized leaders of that society, and the fact that the only advantages she possessed were good birth and beauty—for, as is well known, the means possessed by her family are small—made the fact still more surprising.

Lady Alice was a beauty of the typical British type—many persons declared that she was the most beautiful Englishwoman of her time; others said that she was only second to the late Duchess of Leinster, and it is a curious fact that both these women were carried off within five years by consumption.

The death of Lady Alice Montagu leaves the present Duke of Manchester the only surviving child of the eighth Duke, who married, in 1876, Miss Consuelo Yznaga, daughter of Don Antonio Yznaga del Valle of Cuba and Ravenswood, L. I. The death of her only surviving daughter will doubtless be a terrible shock to Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester. The third child, a twin sister of the Lady Alice, died, also from consumption, at Rome in 1895. Lady Alice showed the first symptoms of the disease soon after her sister's death.

Lady Alice was born about twenty-one years ago. From the earliest years she promised to become a woman of exquisite beauty, and this promise was abundantly fulfilled before she was seventeen years old. Her hair was of a golden bronze color, with a natural wave that displayed its beauty to the utmost; her eyes were of rare deep violet hue, and she had dark eyebrows, while her complexion was as delicate and clear as of a piece of Sèvres porcelain. To these qualities of beauty were added the charming vivacity and bright wit which made her such a favorite in society.

GALES ON THE FRENCH COAST.

A Number of Vessels with Their Crews Go to the Bottom.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Heavy gales are blowing along the entire French coast, and a number of small vessels, with their crews, have been lost, although several lifeboat rescues are reported.

A fishing boat foundered off Boulogne-sur-Mer, nine of the crew perishing. The bark Jeanne Eugenie sank near Cherbourg and five persons were drowned.

Heavy weather is reported from all Mediterranean ports.

FRANCE EXPECTS A SETTLEMENT.

Officials Believe Santo Domingan Difficulty Will Be Adjusted.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Foreign Office officials here express themselves as sanguine that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble between France and Santo Domingo will be reached soon. The only question now remaining, it is pointed out, is reparation for the insults offered France, and this, doubtless, will be arranged at an interview to be had to-day between Admiral Richard and President Jimenes.

In official circles here the belief is expressed that the presence of an American war vessel in Santo Domingo will conduce to a prompt arrangement.

French Navy Yard Open to Americans.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—On the request of the United States Naval Attaché, Lieut. W. S. Simms, the Minister of Marine, M. Lanossan, has authorized Assistant Naval Constructors Dobosc, Eggert, and Powell to visit the naval yards at L'Orient. Every facility compatible with the regulations governing the entry of strangers into the arsenals will be accorded to the United States officers.

Bring Back an Alleged Embezzler.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which sails from here to-day, will have on board Michael J. Sampson of Chicago, who is under a charge of embezzlement. He will be in the custody of American detectives. Sampson was arrested in Limerick, Ireland, in November last and was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, London, Dec. 23, for extradition to the United States.

Influenza Rages in England.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The epidemic of influenza is spreading throughout the whole country. The newspapers contain long lists of notable sufferers from the disease and the death lists are abnormally long. The royal household at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, has not escaped. Many of its members have been removed to a sanitarium.

GEN. LUDLOW IS CRITICISED.

Havana Newspapers Continue Their Attacks on His Course.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The Lucha, in a long editorial to-day regarding the fines which Gen. Ludlow has recently imposed upon that paper and the Cubano, reaffirms the articles objected to in its own columns, alluding to Gen. Wood's suspension of an order expelling from Havana a man named Magrino, acknowledges the receipt of another letter imposing an additional fine of $10, and says it will not recognize the authority of the Military Governor, though it will cheerfully pay the fine when ordered to do so by a properly constituted court.

"Gen. Ludlow," says the Lucha, "has gone outside the limits of his jurisdiction on more than one occasion, but this last usurpation of authority is the greatest."

Gen. Ludlow asserts that, so long as the Lucha continues to reaffirm "maliciously false stories," he will continue to impose fines and will increase their amount.

The Cubano declares that it will lay the matter before the Governor General and hear from him before making further criticism of the course of the Military Governor.

Thus far the other papers have refrained from allusions to the matter, but, judging from private statements made by the editors, the latter consider that the liberty of the local press would be endangered if such a course as Gen. Ludlow has taken should be indefinitely tolerated by his superiors.

STORIES OF DISCONTENT DENIED.

Cuban Generals Resent Charges of Fomenting Discord.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 10.—Gens. Rabi and Castro to-day denied emphatically a statement made in a Santiago newspaper that their present mission is to arouse the Cubans in this part of the island against the Americans, or in any other way to foment disorder.

They realize that the people of the province are ardently patriotic, but believe, nevertheless, that a large majority will patiently await the fulfillment of the promise of the intervening Government to establish the independence of Cuba. They express confidence in Gov. Gen. Wood.

Gen. Wood to Pardon Prisoners.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Before the end of the week Gen. Wood probably will have issued pardons to about 200 persons now confined in the Havana prisons who have served terms longer than the Board of Prison Investigation considers either just or necessary. Many of these have never been put on trial at all. Some have been awaiting trial for periods longer than the maximum penalty of imprisonment that could have been imposed had they been found guilty of the charges against them. Probably the 200 are not a fourth of the number similarly treated.

NEW BOATHOUSE FOR HARVARD.

To Have Fire-proof Building—Launch to Replace the Thompson.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—It is announced that the Harvard Graduates Club of New York has increased the original contribution for a boathouse for the Harvard crews by $15,000. This sum, with the insurance on the building recently burned, will give $43,000, which will be used for a fire-proof brick building.

The insurance on the launch Frank Thompson, which was burned in the boathouse fire, will be used for a new boat, to resemble the Thompson in many ways, but to be 51 feet long, 7 feet 10 inches beam, 36 inches draught, and 16½ knots speed. She will be ready for a trial trip March 10.

Certainly you can buy a cheaper baking powder than SOLAR, but it will be an alum powder, and if you use alum powders we are sorry for your stomach. The cheapest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder is

SOLAR

"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."

NOT the cheapest to make, because it costs more to make than any of the trust powders, but the CHEAPEST to the consumer. 8 CENTS a pound LESS than the Trust Powders.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Selling Agents, New York, 78 Hudson St. Boston, 34 Central st. Philadelphia, 125 So. Front st. Washington, 421 Fourth st., N. W.

PROBING MORRISON CASE

Affidavits of Dr. Ferris and the Boy Reymon.

District Attorney Andrews on the Alleged Plea of Insanity—Insomnia Troubles Morrison.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 10.—District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County put in a hard day's work in conjunction with the Police Department of this place in probing into the case of Prof. Alfred Morrison, who shot and killed his second wife on the night of Dec. 28 while under the influence of an attack of somnambulism, as he alleges.

Two of the most important witnesses in the case, neither of whom was called by Coroner Banning in the investigation which resulted in Morrison's exoneration, were closeted with the District Attorney and Chief of Police Foley for several hours in the latter's office this afternoon. These witnesses were Dr. I. W. Ferris, the physician who reached Mrs. Morrison within a half hour after her husband had shot her, and Elias Reymon, the eleven-year-old son of a jeweler here, who, as has been stated, was on terms of the closest intimacy with the Morrison family, calling at the house frequently and often stopping over night. Affidavits said to be exceedingly damaging to Morrison were secured from both Dr. Ferris and young Reymon.

Dr. Ferris, as has already been told, found that the bullet from Morrison's revolver entered his wife's shoulder and took a diagonal course downward through her body, lodging in the abdominal cavity. Both Morrison and his wife told the physician that the woman had been standing up in the room when Morrison fired the shot from his bed. The course of the bullet after striking Mrs. Morrison showed, the physician said, that this part of the story was necessarily untrue. Dr. Ferris also told of Morrison's expression indicating great fear of being arrested for the act.

Young Raymon is looked upon as the most important witness in the case. He was the last person at the Morrison house on the night in question, and left there only a little while before the shooting. He had gone to visit the Morrisons with his older brother, Samuel. The latter went away at 8 o'clock, leaving Elias to stay over night.

Later, Morrison, on some excuse, sent the boy home. Soon afterward Mrs. Morrison was shot. The boy has been exceedingly reticent, but it has been believed that he knew more about the affair than any other living person except Morrison himself. He was closely questioned for over an hour to-day by District Attorney Andrews and Chief of Police Foley, and, it is said, his affidavit will form the principal basis for the proceedings which, it is now declared, will surely be taken against Morrison, looking either to testing his sanity or prosecuting him for deliberately killing his wife. The tale of the shooting as an extraordinary result of somnambulism has been utterly rejected by the officials.

Morrison is still under close surveillance in the house at 7 Rich Avenue, guarded by a policeman. The man is now quite unable to sleep except with the aid of drugs. He continues to smoke cigarettes all day long and almost all of the night. Yet the District Attorney scouts the idea that the man is insane. When questioned on this point to-day Mr. Andrews said:

"It is nonsense to say that I will contend the man is crazy; that is his business. Mine is to find out if there is anything criminal in the case and if so to prosecute him. The law holds a man sane until he is proved insane, and I am not the person to prove the man suspected of crime insane. My business would be to controvert such a contention."

It is understood, however, that if Morrison is arrested he will be taken before County Judge Lent and be committed to the county jail pending an examination as to his sanity.

The District Attorney refuses to say what will be his ultimate action in the case.

"I cannot say what will be done," he said to-day, "until I have completed my investigations. I have already affidavits from many persons and hope to complete my investigations to-night."

The District Attorney left for Manhattan to-night.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Henry E. Ellinberger, sister of the dead wife of Prof. Alfred Morrison, whom he claims to have shot in a dream, to-day declared that she had had a dream in which Mrs. Morrison appeared to her. The apparition declared that her husband was guiltless of crime and begged her not to prosecute the husband.

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MR. COFFEY TO FIGHT.

The indications are that there will be a bitter fight between Senator Michael J. Coffey and the Brooklyn Democratic machine over the charges of disloyalty to the organization preferred against the South Brooklyn leader. The Coffey side of the inquiry, it is said, will be looked after by Lawyers Isaac M. Kapper and Luke D. Stapleton. If the matter finally goes to the courts it is said that William C. De Witt will conduct the case for Mr. Coffey.

Senator Coffey said yesterday afternoon that he was prepared to show, if the proper witnesses were subpoenaed before the special committee which is to hear the charges, that orders were given by the party leaders to vote against the regular Democratic nominees for Assemblyman and Alderman in the Ninth District merely because they were his (Coffey's) friends.

"When the figures are looked into," said the Senator, "it will be seen that the falling off in the vote in the Ninth District was no greater than in many other districts. If we get the opportunity, there are many interesting questions we can ask. They ought to ask Mr. Maguire, Chairman of this committee, for instance, how it was that he lost his Assemblyman and Alderman. There are others who should be asked the same question."

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GRUBER'S FRIEND CHOSEN.

The annual election of the Riverside Republican Club in Abraham Gruber's district was held last night. There was only one ticket in the field. Henry G. Dorsch, one of those nominated as a member of the House Committee, is a warm friend of George C. Austin, who seeks to wrest the district leadership from Mr. Gruber. While nearly every candidate on the ticket received 142 votes, Mr. Dorsch obtained only 100.

The following officers were chosen: President—William D. Holmes; First Vice President—M. Linn Bruce; Second Vice President—Joshua T. Easton; Third Vice President—Josiah M. Thompson; Corresponding Secretary—George M. Selb; Financial Secretary—Joseph Sentner; Recording Secretary—P. J. O'Hare; Treasurer—William McAdie; Sergeant at Arms—Ernest L. Foster.

Mr. Holmes is one of Mr. Gruber's warmest adherents.

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SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY

Justifies to Congress His Deposits of Internal Revenue Receipts.

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S PART

Sale of Custom House Building and Large Deposits Made Explained in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Gage to-day sent to Congress his reply to the resolutions recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen of Nebraska and in the House by Mr. Sulzer of New York. The text of his reply, which is an exhaustive exposition of the management of that branch of the Treasury finances under his administration relating to National bank depositories, contains about 9,000 words, which is supplemented by special reports from department officials relative to special inquiries in the resolutions, including copies of over 1,000 letters on the subject under consideration. In summing up his reply to the inquiries the Secretary says:

"First—That the reason for utilizing National banks as depositories for public moneys, as authorized by law, when the receipts of the Treasury were exceeding its expenditures, has been to avoid the disturbance to business which the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the Treasury vaults must inevitably cause. The policy thus pursued by me has been the established policy of the Government for many years, and a departure from it under similar conditions would certainly cause disastrous results.

"Second—The reason for directing the internal revenue receipts into depository banks at this time is that the revenues now largely exceed disbursements from month to month and seem likely to do so for an indefinite time. This condition would be a menace to the business world if assurance were not given that this surplus would be diverted from the Treasury vaults to public depositories, where, while secure to the Government, it would remain available to business use.

REASON FOR USING ONE BANK.

"Third—The reason for directing all of the internal revenue receipts to one depository was that it is more convenient to first collect the receipts of numerous offices into one place and make the desired distribution from it than to give new instructions daily to 113 collectors. The most convenient agency to effect such distribution is a bank which is a member of the New York Clearing House.

"Fourth—The reason for selecting the National City Bank as such distributing agent was that at the time the order was issued it was one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was $4,000,000, and that of the Hanover National Bank $1,910,500. The National City Bank was therefore the one most naturally chosen. Of the sixty-eight banks applying for a share of the deposits, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank, and three others, applicants for over $800,000 each, are the only ones out of those constituting group one, which have not been supplied the full amount for which they had offered security.

SALE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

"Fifth—The Custom House property was sold to the National City Bank as the highest bidder on July 3, 1899. Under the terms of the sale it had the option of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time or any part it might elect above $750,000, which sum it was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by agreeing to pay $3,215,000, leaving $50,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until full payment has been made.

"The payment received was turned into the Treasury by deposit in the National City Bank, it having been the established custom of Treasury officials, under the counsel of their legal advisers, supported by decisions of the Supreme Court, to consider moneys on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in designated depositories as moneys in the Treasury. This deposit was made in a depository bank for the same reason that other deposits have been made in them, viz., because to withdraw the currency into the vaults of the Treasury, where it was not needed and could not be utilized, would have required a withdrawal of credit that was being extended in commercial circles, and to that extent a disturbance to the natural order of business would have followed. To have required its payment by the National City Bank to another designated depository would have been an ungracious discrimination without substantially changing the fact.

"Finally under my administration of the Treasury Department no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made. Generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired, all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money, and have been equally and equitably considered in their respective relations to the Treasury."

MR. GAGE REVIEWS HIS COURSE.

Before proceeding to respond to the resolution specifically, Secretary Gage gives a general review of his whole course in the branch of public finances concerned with National bank depositories. He notes the provisions of the statutes which make "all National banking associations designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury depositories of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary."

The statute became a law June 3, 1864, and its first marked recognition was in the refunding operations of 1879, when Secretary Sherman thought it necessary to place with National Bank depositories sums of money which reached as high as $279,544,645. Secretary Fairchild, in 1887-8, during a period of abnormal receipts of revenue, increased the number of depository banks, and allowed such banks to accumulate balances reaching $61,546,000.

On March 1, 1897, there were 159 National bank depositories, holding a total of $16,198,410. With few exceptions, these institutions received deposits from Internal Revenue Collectors and remitted to the Sub-Treasuries any surplus over the amount of the fixed balances which they were permitted to hold. The amount of public deposits remained about the same during the first six months of this Administration. In November began those large payments which resulted from the successful settlement of the Union Pacific Railroad indebtedness, payments under which aggregated $58,448,223. It was thought expedient, as a part of this enormous transaction, to utilize for a few days the services of depository banks, with the result that at the end of December, 1897, such deposits had increased to $49,182,717. The reason for this action was to avoid the injurious effect on trade and industry of a too sudden withdrawal from public uses into the vaults of the Treasury of so large a sum as $58,000,000. By the end of May, 1898, these public deposits had been reduced to $28,329,359.

PROCEEDS OF THE WAR BONDS.

Soon after this the Government was confronted with the necessity of raising immediately a large fund for war purposes, and, acting under the authority of the War Revenue act, the people were called upon to subscribe to an issue of $200,000,000 of bonds. On the day the books were opened the National City Bank of New York and its associates offered to take, at par and accrued interest, any portion of the bonds that might not be subscribed for by the public, and on the same day J. P. Morgan & Co. and their associates, numbering fifteen of the greatest financial houses of the country, also subscribed to the entire issue of $200,000,000, or any part that might not be subscribed for by the general public.

It will be readily recognized, the Secretary adds, that the absorption of $200,000,000 within the space of a few weeks could not fail to disturb most seriously the general business of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury feels some measure of just pride that the financing of the war loan of 1898 was accomplished without the slightest interruption to that revival of commerce and the industries of the country which has made the present a period of unexampled prosperity.

By the end of 1898 the number of National bank depositories had been increased to 316, located in forty-three States and Territories, and holding $94,863,000. The New York banks were able to control more bonds and qualify themselves in larger proportions than the banks in the interior cities. With a view to securing a more equitable distribution of the funds the Secretary early in 1899 designated forty or fifty additional depositories, and, while thus increasing the deposits outside of New York City he at the same time drew down the balances in the New York City banks.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the Treasury was feeling the influence of the revival of commerce. For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, the excess of receipts over expenditures aggregated $21,026,000. This absorption of money from an active use into the Treasury, where it could serve no present useful purpose, was a source of apprehension to the public and of anxiety to the department. The situation was intensified by the fact that the Fall movement of currency to the interior for the movement of crops operated to reduce the cash reserves at all commercial centres.

THE PANIC OF LAST DECEMBER.

The Secretary was indisposed to increase deposits in public depositories and in order to avoid that he offered to anticipate interest on the public debt and later offered to buy $25,000,000 of bonds. The movement toward stringency in the money market had assumed too great momentum to be averted by such means. Dec. 18 a financial panic occurred. Prices of investment securities fell ruinously. Interest rates rose to a fabulous height and a general constriction of the money market was apparent. While this state of affairs found its most violent expression in the security market it excited a state of anxiety and alarm throughout our industrial and commercial communities. The situation was believed to be so grave as to justify the utmost interference. The receipts of the Treasury for December, it was perceived, would exceed the expenditures by seven or eight millions. Under these conditions a peculiar responsibility was thrown upon the Treasury. The statutes conferred authority to place public money, except customs, in designated depositories, and gave power to relieve the situation without possible prejudice to the Treasury's needs. It was, therefore, announced Dec. 18 that the Secretary would deposit internal revenue collections with depository banks to the amount of thirty or forty millions, should so much be applied for.

DIRECT ANSWER TO RESOLUTIONS.

From this point on the Secretary makes direct answer to the Congressional inquiry. His principle of action has been to so manage the receipts and expenditures as to produce the least disturbance in that part of the money supply which must be at the service of commercial and industrial use. Since June 1, 1898, the receipts of the Treasury have amounted to $1,100,000,000. By the aid of depositories the amount in the Treasury at the close of any quarterly period during that time never rose more than $29,500,000 above the average for the whole period. Tables presented show that substantial equilibrium was maintained at all times between the supply of money in the Treasury and the supply in commercial uses.

Taking up the history of the Government's connection with the Hanover National and the National City Banks, specifically inquired into by the resolution, the Secretary shows that the National City Bank was appointed a depository July 21, 1894. It was used as a depository for internal revenue collections until the bond sale in 1895, when the then Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to use that bank, together with four others, as depositories, and about $23,000,000 was deposited with those banks. When another issue of bonds was made in February, 1896, the then Secretary of the Treasury again used the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank as depositories, each for nearly $10,000,000. Late in 1897 more than $58,000,000 was to be paid into the Treasury as the result of the Union Pacific settlement. To avoid the transfer of so large a sum from public uses to the Treasury vaults, the New York banks were invited to qualify as temporary depositories. Eight banks so qualified, the National City for $24,000,000, and others for smaller amounts. These deposits were gradually withdrawn by transfer to the Sub-Treasury, until the several balances were finally discharged.

When the two-hundred-million-dollar war loan was made, it was seen that the paying into the Treasury of such a sum could not be otherwise than a dangerous thing for the public interests and a useless thing to the Government finances. The Treasury announced to the National banks its desire to place temporarily on deposit a portion of this amount, and all banks, without regard to size or location, were invited to qualify as temporary depositories. All applications were accepted. None was refused. The National City Bank deposited $14,000,000 of bonds, and the balances paid on this account never exceeded $14,000,000. The Hanover National deposited $11,000,000 of bonds and received a balance never larger than $11,000,000.

PROCEEDS OF CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

The connection of the National City Bank with the sale of the old Custom House property in New York is described in a memorandum prepared by the Supervising Architect's office. In that connection, however, the Secretary calls attention to the allegation that he has violated the law by depositing the proceeds in a bank depository, when the act decreed that the proceeds should be deposited "in the United States Treasury." Every United States depository bank is, within the meaning of Section 5,153 of the Revised Statutes, a part of the United States Treasury. The moneys which may be deposited in such a bank include all classes of receipts except customs, and when such moneys are deposited in such a bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States "they are in the Treasury" just as much as if they were physically on deposit in the Treasury vaults at Washington. The Secretary cites decisions of the Supreme Court which establish beyond question the legality of his action.

The Controller of the Treasury, whose decision is binding upon the executive branch of the Government, holds "that money is paid into the Treasury of the United States by being deposited with the Treasurer of the United States here in Washington or to his credit with an Assistant Treasurer, or in a designated depository."

That has been the uninterrupted and universal rule governing the accounting officers of the Government for many years. Letters from officials of thirty or forty years' service in the Treasury are quoted, showing that money deposited in a depository bank is as much deposited in the Treasury of the United States as when deposited in any Sub-Treasury. The customs property was sold July 3, 1899, to the National City Bank for $3,265,000, which amount was $190,000 larger than that tendered by the next highest bidder. Aug. 28 certificates of deposit were forwarded to the department, covering $3,210,000 credit as proceeds of the Custom House property in the general account of the Treasurer with the National City Bank, a depository bank. The Treasurer duly accepted the fund as a "deposit in the Treasury." It was subject to his jurisdiction and orders. Subsequently the National City Bank was ordered by the Treasurer to transfer to the Sub-Treasury and other National bank depositories sums aggregating $3,800,000. No rent has been paid to the National City Bank for the Government's occupancy for the reason that such payment awaits appropriation by Congress.

The correspondence between the department and the National City Bank is quoted, showing the refusal of the department to give the National City Bank its full balance of $4,000,000 except concurrently with all other banks in the first group, the balances of the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank being built up pro rata with all other banks.

$10,000,000 Bonds from Second Group.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury closed to-day the second group of banks which have deposited bonds and asked to participate in the temporary deposits of internal revenue funds. This group contains about seventy-five banks, and represents about $10,000,000 in bonds deposited, making approximately $27,000,000 in all. The Secretary's offer has been open since Dec. 18, and it is not now expected that any additional banks will be designated. This determination, however, may be reconsidered if the demand warrants such action.

Mr. Levy's Bill Requiring Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced in the House a bill to provide for the payment of interest on all internal revenue receipts now on deposit, or hereafter deposited in National banks of the United States.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Proposed Treaty May Fail Because It Favors Both Parties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Private reports that reach the diplomatic circle here from Paris indicate that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France is in a hazardous position, with more than a possibility of defeat when it comes to the final vote in the French Chambers.

The Administration here is filled with grave concern for the fate of the treaty in the United States Senate, and thus the convention is in the singular position of being exposed to rejection by both parties, on the ground that it is favorable to each.

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NEW SHIPPING BILL IS URGED.

Vessel Owners, Aided by ex-Senator Edmunds, Argue for the Proposed Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The representatives of the shipping and shipbuilding interests were given a hearing to-day by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, on the measure generally known as the Shipping bill and entitled "A bill to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary."

Many of those prominent in the shipping world were present, including C. A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company; W. D. Munson of the Munson Line, H. P. Booth, President of the Ward Line; Lewis Nixon, the Elizabethport (N. J.) shipbuilder; Dennis Clyde of the Clyde Line, and Aaron Vanderbilt, long identified with the shipping industry.

Ex-Senator Edmunds appeared in behalf of the shipping interests to present the general views on the bill.

Mr. Griscom made an introductory statement, showing the composition of the committee which framed the measure, including those engaged in building and in operating ships, manufacturers, merchants, &c., comprising representatives of diversified industries having an interest in the extension of American trade and shipping.

Mr. Edmunds then submitted a general argument in favor of the measure.

Mr. Edmunds said that one of the great and fundamental principles of the bill was that it gave no scope for combinations or syndicates of shipowners and no field for trusts, as its operations were open to all alike, and the advantages conferred were as free as the ocean itself. He explained the measure section by section, urging that if we are in earnest as to the extension of American commerce, as every one seems to concede, some broad measure of this character could best aid in bringing about that end.

In answer to Mr. Hopkins's inquiry as to what extent discriminatory duties could revive shipping and trade, Mr. Edmunds said discrimination was a remedy open to all nations. If begun by the United States it would quickly be followed by our great commercial rivals, each discrimination being retaliated in kind on duties, harbor charges, &c., so that there could be no real remedy on those lines. Mr. Edmunds said another plan had been put forward by some opposing interest, he believed, perhaps by some of the railways running through Canada, to the effect that this shipping bill did not afford the real remedy, but that an export bounty on corn, wheat, &c., sent abroad would help the farmer as well as the vessel owners. He expressed the belief, however, that such an enactment would be unconstitutional, being contrary to the principle of equality.

Messrs. Clyde, Nixon, and Search also spoke in favor of the bill.

The hearing will be continued next Tuesday.

FREE TRADE FOR PUERTO RICO.

Protectionist and Southern Resistance Developed to the President's Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Insular Committee of the House that has taken up the question of providing Puerto Rico with some opportunities to recover from the depression and dissatisfaction into which its people have fallen since their political condition was changed approaches very slowly the President's recommendation that all customs duties between Puerto Rico and the United States shall be abolished.

At the meeting of the committee to-day it was not touched upon, although a member of the committee added that it was unquestionably the most important one to be considered by the members. The committee has been informed by Gen. Davis that something must be done to afford the inhabitants of the island an opportunity to better their condition. Under Spain they had commerce with that country and the United States. Now they have no commerce with Spain and they cannot obtain any advantages in trade with the United States, not even those they enjoyed when Puerto Rico was a colony of Spain.

Some protectionist resistance is felt and some Southern resistance, regardless of party, to adopting the recommendation of the President to give Puerto Rico like free trade advantages to those enjoyed between States of the Union.

An officer of the United States Army, who has been on service in Cuba and who says that it is inevitable that Cuba should become a part of the United States, said to-day that, while it would come as a result of American occupation of the island, and because Cuba would never be ready to be released, nothing would compel it so quickly as the extension to Puerto Rico of trade without tariff. Once Puerto Rico can trade freely with the United States Cuba will be in self-defense constrained to ask to be put on the same political and trade footing.

STATUS OF NEW POSSESSIONS.

House Committee Named to Ascertain If They Are in Fact Parts of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day held a meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted upon motion of Mr. Newlands of Nevada:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report the authorities and the law as to the meaning of the term 'United States' in that provision of the Constitution which declares that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' viz., whether it includes simply the area actually included within the boundaries of States or whether it covers also the territory belonging to the United States."

Chairman Payne appointed Messrs. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Ohio, Hopkins of Illinois, Republicans, and Messrs. Richardson, Democrat, and Newlands, Silver.

The resolution was the outcome of considerable discussion in the Ways and Means Committee, covering several meetings as to whether the customs laws of the United States were not extended to our new possessions when they became United States territory. The immediate cause of its adoption was a resolution to extend the customs and internal revenue laws of the United States to Hawaii, which was under consideration.

Mr. Newlands suggested that the whole subject should be investigated. This led to a general discussion of the question as to whether the provision of the Constitution providing that the customs and revenue laws of the United States should be uniform did not cover the territory acquired under the treaty with Spain.

Mr. Dalzell argued strenuously that the territory acquired was not subject to these laws until it had been formally annexed, and in support of his contention cited several Supreme Court decisions, among others the insurance company versus Canters in the First Peters in which Chief Justice Marshall, after the acquisition of Florida, decided that the United States had the power to acquire foreign territory.

Mr. Swanson of Virginia, taking the opposite view, cited the case of Gross versus Harrison, in which the Supreme Court decided that the customs laws of the United States were extended to California as soon as the territory was annexed to the United States. He also cited the case of Lansbury versus Blake, in which Justice Marshall gave the opinion.

As a result of the discussion, the resolution offered by Mr. Newlands was unanimously adopted.

Would Delay Legislation Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Weeks of Michigan has introduced a joint resolution reciting the unsettled status of the people in the islands acquired from Spain and providing that for five years the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, shall continue military authority in said islands, and that Congress shall deal with the subject at the expiration of this five-year period. In the meantime it is provided that reciprocity reductions not exceeding 25 per cent. may be made on the products of the islands brought to this country

TRIBUTES TO MR. HOBART

Eulogized by Members of the United States Senate.

MR. DEPEW PRAISES HIS WORTH

Words of Commendation for the Late Vice President Delivered by Mr. Sewell, Mr. Kean, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the paying of tributes to the memory of the late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart. In a beautiful and impressive invocation the blind Chaplain at the opening of the session referred to the distinguished services of Mr. Hobart and called down the blessings of God upon the bereaved family.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) then called up the resolutions he had previously offered, providing that the business of the Senate be suspended in order that the distinguished public services and private character of Mr. Hobart might be fittingly commemorated.

Mr. Sewell addresed the Senate, saying, among other things:

"Mr. Hobart was removed from his earthly career at an age when the magnificent status of his manhood was reaching its prime, when the grand elements of his character were ripening to their full development, when his great usefulness to the Nation was becoming more and more apparent. His public duties were marked by zeal and devotion to the interests of the people. The general welfare rather than the conserving of private interests engaged his time and attention. The performance of his duties as President of the Senate has ever evoked the favorable criticism of the members of this body, and the justness and fairness of his rulings have elicited their warmest commendation.

"The character of Mr. Hobart was as the open day—neither darkness nor shadow rested upon it. His loyalty to truth, his fealty to duty, his unswerving devotion to the interests of his constituents have carved for him in the hearts of men an enduring tablet. Sensitive to reproach and injury, his sympathy reached out to those who were maligned and forbade the entrance of resentment. His course in life indicated obedience to duty and resignation—duty nobly performed toward his neighbor and to himself, resignation to whatever might betide, cheerfully and willingly displayed. Ah, Mr. President! we need no inspiration to show that so noble a soul cannot taste of annihilation. Mr. Hobart has passed to the better and higher life that lies beyond the confines of mortality—a life the span of which, unmeasured by the flight of years, is filled with immortal significance and joy. The lessons of his life, whose pleasant remembrances rob even death of sadness, let us treasure, and may they prove a stimulating influence in the conduct of our own."

Mr. Depew, who followed Mr. Sewell, said:

Mr. Hobart was an illustration of what is possible under American conditions and with American opportunities, with equal laws for all, and no class or privilege barring the way to the highest places in the land. At nineteen he was a graduate of Rutgers College, and for six years teaching school and studying law; and at twenty-five he was called to the bar and began his battle with and in the world. Without money or influence, but with brains, education, health, industry, and character, his was the typical beginning of most of the youth of our country. His confidence in himself and his future led to an early marriage and an ideal domestic life.

"At fifty-three he was among the foremost citizens of his State in every department of its activities. He was a leader in his profession of the law and of his political party. He had been repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens in positions of trust and power; he had accumulated a fortune, and was Vice President of the United States. The idle and the incompetent will find no comfort here for their favorite theory that life is luck.

"At the threshold of his career, by profession and membership, he proclaimed himself a Christian, and as he began so he continued until his death, a consistent child of the Church. His was not the religion which in Jonathan Edwards's period filled the churches with terror and in our time empties their pews, but the religion of the Evangelist Moody, which rests upon the golden rule. Preferring always his own way, he recognized, with a broad charity, that the paths pursued by others led to the same heaven, and could be more easily trod by them. He had no aggressive faith which fought on dogma other creeds and sects, but he was at all times active in the good works which are common to all creeds and all sects.

"The Vice President was not troubled with illusions or bound by theories. He pitied the man who perpetually longs for the good old times and mourns the decadence of the present, and sympathized with the far more useful one who is providing for the unborn millions of the coming century. Mr. Hobart was not a State builder or a prophet, but he was among the master workmen who, as the years go by, slowly perfect the structure of government by providing for its present needs, and are digging trenches or leading the assault against those who would destroy it.

"Coming into this high office, his talent of common sense and his charm of personality made him from the beginning the friend and chosen counselor of the President. He lifted the office out of the rut of conventionality and possibility to a position of dignity, usefulness, and trust. He won the warm affection of his party associates and the esteem and respect of his party antagonists. He had the faculty of the wisely busy man of always having plenty of time, and that he shared with his friends in that hearty and healthy companionship which has made his name a hospitable memory at the Capitol. Though he died in his prime, with apparently years of usefulness before him, yet his was a full and rich life and a nobly rounded career. It is fitting that such a man should fall in battle with his armor on. The conspicuousness of his departure gives lustre to his example. Statesman, citizen, husband, father, friend, the sum of his worth among us is that he performed with faithfulness and fidelity, with conscientious care and magnetic ardor, all the duties of public and private life."

Demonstrations of approval by the occupants of the galleries greeted Mr. Depew's speech.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) said of Mr. Hobart's services:

"I trust and believe that when the history of the momentous times in which he rendered his greatest public services comes to be written he will receive the very high meed of praise which he deserves. Those who knew him and saw him in that eventful period know well what he did and appreciate at their right value the courage, loyalty, and ability which he displayed. We mourn him as a friend, as an eminent and patriotic public servant, faithful to his country in all relations of life. His death while he was still in his prime was a grievous loss, not only to those who loved him, but to the country which he loved and which he served so well."

Tributes of respect were also paid by Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.)

The concluding address of the day was delivered by Mr. Kean (Rep., N. J.)

"If the State of New Jersey," said he, "gave Mr. Hobart birth and education, so, too, had he contributed much to the old Commonwealth. He had not only the desire to be useful, but he knew how to be so by the shortest course. Loyalty was one of his strongest characteristics, and to his country and to his friends he gave his time and best abilities. No question was ever raised as to his honesty and definiteness of purpose. He made friends easily and as easily kept them. He dwelt in an atmosphere which drew men to him, and he endeared himself not only to the people of his own State, but to those of the entire country."

At the conclusion of Mr. Kean's eulogy, on motion of Mr. Sewell, at 3:15 P. M., as a token of additional respect, the Senate adjourned.

FIGHT FOR SENATE OFFICES.

Delay in Reorganization Due to a Determined Struggle for the Secretaryship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There has been much talk, since the meeting of Congress, about an imminent reorganization of the Senate force of employes. The employes who are in have been not less anxious than the persons who desire to occupy the offices that would have to be filled, and the pressure has all been from the outsiders. The Senate is aware of the fact that some improvement can be effected by a change of some of its officers. It is also aware that the impatience of some candidates is not stimulated by a desire to do good service so much as it is to fill places rewarded by high salaries and affording some opportunities to persons of enterprise.

A day or two ago it was rumored that the reorganization was to be made at once, and the new issue of the Congressional Directory was said to have been delayed in order to afford the printer a chance to add the names of the new Senate officers to the other corrections made since the first edition was issued. This rumor was at once authoritatively denied.

But there was something afoot, and today a caucus was held to consider steps to be taken to secure a reorganization. The result of this caucus was the appointment of a committee to consider and report a plan of reorganization which is to be reported on Jan. 19 for consideration in caucus. It is learned from several Republican Senators that a reorganization might have been effected much more promptly but for a difference of opinion upon a candidate for Secretary of the Senate.

The candidate most talked about is James S. Clarkson, now of New York and formerly of Iowa. Mr. Clarkson is urged by Senators Platt and Depew. But by many other Senators he is opposed. The opposition is both political and personal. That it is serious is admitted here in public print. The opposing Senators insist that a man who has been too prominent as an advocate before Congress or near it for certain commodities chiefly concerned when the McKinley Tariff bill was forced through to favor those interests is not just the man to be chosen for a place of prominence.

It is also asserted that one candidate for the Secretaryship demanded of Secretary of the Treasury Foster, during the administration of President Harrison, favors in the way of decisions that the head of the Treasury could not in self-respect allow to be granted. One Senator answers this assertion by saying that the man who made this demand was merely discharging certain obligations entered into before the election, and was following political custom.

It is asserted by Senators who oppose the nomination of Mr. Clarkson that they will resist his selection for the office of Secretary with all their power, not because they have any personal hostility to the candidate, but because they wish to avoid scandal after the election of a man about whom there is so much talk in his own party.

PLAN TO DESTROY THE TRUSTS.

Senator Butler Unfolds a Scheme in a Resolution Introduced in Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Butler (Pop., N. C.,) to-day introduced a resolution "declaring the duty, power, and purpose of the Government to destroy trusts by removing the causes that produce them."

The plan proposed is to control the issuance of money and to control the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines by the Government, when the resolution sets forth, "the three great trusts for evil known to civilization will have been destroyed, and at the same time the causes which have logically and inevitably produced the aggregation of great industrial trusts will be forever removed, and the reign of monopoly will be at an end."

Eulogies Delivered in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Miscellaneous business of minor importance occupied the attention of the House to-day until 1 o'clock, after which an hour was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Green of Nebraska. The House then adjourned until Friday.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Shafroth of Colorado has introduced a resolution proposing a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Senator Allen yesterday introduced a bill granting a pension of $10 a month to every soldier and sailor who served in the civil war for three months or more.

The House Ways and Means Committee ordered a favorable report upon Mr. Payne's bill to transmit goods in bond through the United States without the payment of duty, with a proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the operation of the act so far as it relates to the transmission of goods in bond into the free zone of Mexico so long as the Mexican free zone law exists.

Congressman Fitzgerald of Massachusetts yesterday introduced a bill for a "more equitable distribution of Chaplaincies in the army and navy." Mr. Fitzgerald says that at the present time the communicants of the Catholic Church form a larger percentage of the men in both the army and navy than those of any other Church, and that the percentage of Catholic Chaplains in the service is far below that of other Churches.

By the terms of a joint resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Turner, Washington, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to erect at the Naval Academy at Annapolis a marble monument to the memory of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, and the men who lost their lives in battle with the Samoans in April, 1899. The resolution appropriates $5,000 for the monument, and provides that it shall be inscribed suitably.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Abiel L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, and Major Charles McClure, Judge-Advocate, United States Volunteers, (Captain Eighteenth United States Infantry,) are detailed as members of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building in Washington for service therewith only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion.

Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn, United States Army, is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor at Gonzaga College, Spokane, Washington.

Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, is relieved from further duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as Surgeon, and to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Major Abiel L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his duties as assistant in the office of the Acting Commissary General of Subsistence, is detailed for duty as disbursing Commissary at Washington, D. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel C. Moore will proceed from New York City to Toledo and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the army for annulment of his contract.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Macready is relieved from further duty in the Division of Cuba, and at the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed from Cincinnati to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General Department of California, for assignment to duty at the United States General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. William J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits at Philadelphia and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Iowa, Philadelphia, and Marblehead left San Diego yesterday for Magdalena Bay, where they will coal.

The Lancaster has sailed from San Juan for Ponce.

The flagship New York has sailed from St. Lucia for Barbados.

The transport McClellan has left San Juan de Puerto Rico for New York by way of Santiago.

The Old Hartford Starts for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Hartford, Admiral Farragut's historic flagship, sailed to-day on a cruise to New York in charge of Commander Hawley. The old warship has a complement of 540 men on board. She will first call at San Diego and then proceed to Valparaiso and Montevideo, and from there to New York.

WILL OF HARRY L. CHRISTIAN.

Counsel for the Estate Thinks There Will Be No Contest.

Harry L. Christian, who died at his home, at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, left an estate estimated to be worth $200,000. In accordance with the will of Mr. Christian, the bulk of the estate will go to his family, consisting of his widow and four children. There are a number of bequests, however, including one of $30,000 to Mrs. Lucy De Freese; $10,000 to the Hans Christian Deaconesses' Home, in President Street, Brooklyn, and $5,000 to the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn.

There was a report that the will might be contested as a result of the bequest to Mrs. De Freese, but Park Commissioner George V. Brower, who is counsel for the Christian estate, said yesterday that he believed the estate would be settled in accordance with Mr. Christian's wishes.

Queens Expects a Lower Tax Rate.

The assessments for the year 1900 in the Borough of Queens show a reduction of about $1,000,000. The decrease is principally in Long Island City, but there is no increase in farm assessments over the figures of 1899. It is figured that the tax rate in the borough will be about 2.75 this year, as compared with 3.27 last year.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

All Sales recently started continue with undiminished vigor.

Among other stocks involved are:

Muslin Underwear, Embroideries, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Blankets, Men's and Boys' Shirts, Men's and Women's Hosiery, China, Glassware, Housefurnishings and Clothing.

Immense stocks of everything usually found in exclusive Dry Goods, Millinery, Jewelry, Furniture, Drug, Shoe, Clothing, Housefurnishing, China and Grocery Stores—and our prices are invariably from 20 to 40 per cent. less than others charge, except in the few cases that we are bound by trade agreements to maintain regular rates.

Don't forget, we cheerfully refund money for any purchase that may prove unsatisfactory. This rule, in America, originated right here.

Handsome Furs---Low Prices.

A sale of Furs that is timely. The Furs are elegant and rich; all the cold weather is yet to come; the prices are considerably below normal value. Conditions couldn't be improved for the economical.

$174.99 for $225.00 Persian Lamb Jackets, collar and reveres of choicest chinchilla, 38 and 36.
$37.49 for $50.00 Mink Collarettes, fine, dark skins, ten inches deep, very swell.
$27.49 for $35.00 Electric Seal Jackets, lined with heavy satin, sizes range from 32 to 42.
$21.34 for $30.00 Japanese Fox Sets, cluster style Neck Piece, trimmed with tails, round muff.
$17.49 for $22.50 Mink Muffs, four stripes.
$5.98 for $8.00 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs.
$14.99 for $20.00 Mink Muffs, four stripes.
$2.67 for $3.50 Electric Seal (Coney) Muffs.
$8.99 for $12.50 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs.
$6.67 for $9.00 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Clusters.
$7.99 for $11.00 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs.
$9.34 for $12.50 Alaska Sable (Skunk) Clusters.

Children's Outer Garments.

All who must provide clothing for children and misses should read to-day's news with care and deliberation. The goods offered are worthy in every way. Examine materials, styles, workmanship, and finish. The more you know about such garments, the better you'll like these. Terse descriptions; trifling prices:

Children's Reefers, made of splendid Kersey, half-fitting effect, French back, notched collar, lined throughout with taffeta silk—black, castor and tan shades, . . . $7.49

Children's Reefers, made of staunch covert golf cloth, double shoulder cape, French back, inlaid velvet collar, sizes 6 to 10 years, . . . $4.98

Children's Long Coats, made of melange cheviots, Vandyke sailor cape, inlaid with plain cloth, trimmed with fancy braid, sizes 4 to 14 years, . . . $4.88

Misses' Capes, made of beautiful double-faced golf cloth, flounce and large hood of plaid, adjusted with straps and buttons, sizes 8 to 16 years, . . . $5.53

Clothing—n Annex.

Giving Discounts---The Bosh of It!

Clerical Suits, made of fine soft-finished clay diagonals, lined with mohair serge, thoroughly well tailored, sold elsewhere at . . . $18.00

Less 10 per cent usually allowed to ministers by credit houses . . . 1.80

Net cost of Suit . . . $16.20

$12.98 is our price for precisely the same kind of Suit—identical material, tailoring and finish.

And we show others made of serviceable raw worsted, sold elsewhere at $22.50; our price . . . $14.58

The foregoing statements are not guesses—nor are they "thinks." They are the result of personal and actual examinations and comparisons.

Men's Ulsters, made of all-wool frieze, full length, large storm collar, warmly lined, regular $13.00 quality; our price . . . $9.49

Men's Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford frieze, body lined with fancy plaid, shoulders and sleeves lined with heavy satin, beautifully tailored, regular $15.00 quality; our price . . . $10.74

Men's Overcoats, made of fine black and blue Kerseys, velvet collar, raw edges, lapped and double stitched seams, body lined with double-warp Italian cloth and wool serge, shoulders and sleeves lined with satin, regular $15.00 quality; our price . . . $11.24

Boys' Reefers, made of all-wool chinchilla, velvet collar, perfect fitting, sizes 3 to 8 years, regular $4.00 quality; our price . . . $2.98

Boys' Overcoats, made of fine all-wool black and blue kersey, handsomely tailored, substantially trimmed, sizes 15 to 19 years, regular $8.00 quality; our price . . . $6.24

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of fine blue serge, prettily embroidered with silk on sleeve and shield front, full silk Windsor tie, regular $5.00 quality; our price . . . $3.59

Custom Tailoring.

If you do not care for ready-to-wear clothes, turn to our custom department. Make selection, we'll take your measure, finish your order promptly and save you money.

$19.98 for Men's Overcoats, made of melton, kersey and soft-finished chevi

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FOURTEEN PAGES

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY.

The reply of Secretary GAGE to the resolutions of the Senate and the House in regard to his course in depositing the internal revenue receipts with certain National banks is an evidently candid and straightforward statement of the general policy of the Treasury Department and of the facts specifically inquired into. Everybody knows that making these deposits is no new thing, and that it is provided for in a law enacted soon after the National banks were established. It serves the very important purpose of preventing an excessive accumulation of surplus funds in the Treasury, which would thereby be withdrawn from current use. No argument is needed to justify this policy, while a failure to pursue it whenever the occasion arises would defeat the purpose of the law and subject the Secretary to just criticism.

Mr. GAGE recalls the several occasions when these deposits have been made on a large scale, as during the refunding operations in 1879, at the time of the heavy surplus receipts in 1887-8, when the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government was settled, in 1897, and when the loans were made to replenish the redemption fund under the last Administration and to raise a war revenue under the present one. All these cases fully justify themselves and need no defense. The Secretary then rehearses the efforts of the Treasury to relieve the stringency of the money market in the latter part of last year, including the anticipation of interest payments and the offer to purchase Government bonds, and states the reason for making the deposit of public money in the banks in pursuance of the same efforts. All these preliminary steps were not merely justified, but they were taken in the execution of an important trust imposed upon the Treasury and discharged by the present Secretary with scrupulous care and prudence.

These explanations would appear to be quite unnecessary but for the ignorance displayed in much of the criticism inflicted upon Secretary GAGE for his manner of performing a plain duty. That an explanation and justification of his manner of performing that duty should be deemed necessary is more humiliating to the public than to him, for his course in this matter showed the same careful and judicious regard for the public interests that he had previously displayed. There were internal revenue collections to be made at 113 offices and distributed at the outset to 68 depositories in proportion to the Government bonds put up by them for security. To make the distribution direct would be a clumsy and costly process, involving confusion and delay. The obvious solution of the difficulty was to designate one bank, which had put up sufficient security to cover the daily receipts, to receive the collections in the first instance and distribute them to the other depositories pro rata. It was inevitable that this should be one of the Clearing House banks of New York, and of these two, and only two, had promptly deposited the requisite amount of bonds. That one was chosen which had deposited the larger amount and had the better facilities for the work. The explanation is simple and it is sufficient. The choice requires no other defense than a plain statement of the facts.

The resolutions of inquiry raised another question intended apparently to reflect upon the motives or the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. It so happens that the same bank which was designated as the agent of the Treasury Department in receiving and distributing the internal revenue receipts, for the simple reason that it could not be legally done by the Sub-Treasury, had purchased the old Custom House building by bidding $190,000 more for it than was offered by anybody else. It was required to pay down any part of the purchase money in excess of $750,000 that it saw fit, and it chose to pay $3,215,000, or within $50,000 of the purchase price. It was advisable to leave this sum on deposit somewhere, and it was left where it was, credited to the Government, instead of being transferred to some other depository. This looks like a businesslike proceeding. The Custom House continued in possession of the Government under a lease, as the law required, though the title could not be passed until the final payment was made, but no rent has yet been paid for lack of an appropriation for the purpose. All this is a "plain tale" by which the critics of the Secretary of the Treasury are effectually put down.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Mr. NEWLANDS, a Representative from Nevada, who is not a Democrat, being classed as "Silver," attended the caucus of the House Democrats on Tuesday night. He appears to have been the chief speaker of the evening, advising a union of "the elements opposed to the party now in power," and suggesting that an Advisory Committee be organized to consist of one member from each State, to be chosen from "Democrats, Populists, Silver Republicans, and Silver Independents."

A few days ago Populist leaders were in consultation with Mr. BRYAN at his home. The subject under discussion was the date of the National Convention of the Populists. The conclusion was, we believe, that it would be better to put off the Populist convention until after the Democrats had nominated BRYAN. It was feared that a prior Populist nomination might be distasteful to Democrats with foolish old-fashioned notions about their party.

And is it to this mongrel brood that the name and charter of the Democratic Party have been committed? There is no Democracy in them. They are alien to the teachings of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and TILDEN. They revile the traditions of the Democratic Party, they are as ignorant as the beasts of its principles, they have no part in its heritage.

No mantle of Democracy covers the shoulders of these men. They wear a fool's motley, grotesquely patched together from the rags and tatters of Socialism, shiftlessness, discontent, and paranoia. Upon one side they touch elbows with the Social Democracy of EUGENE V. DEBS. On the other they blend indistinguishably with a mooncalfing multitude to whom the boon of sanity and the reasoning mind has been denied. Every type and variety of political adventurer and nondescript, the visionary and brainless "reformer," the windy preacher of new and raw faiths, the social nostrum man, the plain criminal, waiting for the looting to begin, and the perfectly unprincipled seeker after notoriety and office, these and other freaks and accidents of politics are all brought together under the banner of BRYAN.

The thing seems like some great and horrid joke, as if nature had paused in her steady evolution of political institutions to turn an awkward flipflap or two just to show that her unchanging purpose would not be checked or imperiled by a little cumbersome nonsense.

EXAMPLES OF UNSELFISH MILLIONAIRES

There appears to be some public interest in the millionaire and his millions, how he got them and what he does with them. THE TIMES pointed out the other day that Mr. CARNEGIE'S generous gifts to found libraries and endow schools of instruction in the mechanic arts constituted a justification of his wealth. Many readers of the paper forthwith wrote letters to it taking up the discussion and in general expressing the opinion that no man's fortune could be justified by its bestowal if it had been gathered in oppression and injustice. Altogether THE TIMES printed some three columns of letters upon this subject in its issue of last Sunday; and many more it was unable to print. The volume of the letters and the sentiments they expressed indicate a somewhat lively interest in the subject.

For one reason or another most persons who write letters to the newspapers about the millionaires are not friendly to them. There is a widespread notion that they are selfish and grasping. Some possessors of millions who might be named do seem to be open to that charge. At least, during their lifetimes their behavior gives color to the belief that they do not lie awake nights planning how they shall do good with their money daytimes. But to say that all millionaires are selfish and greedy is to express an opinion that is much too harsh and sweeping.

The example of Mr. CARNEGIE proves that the rule is not of universal application. Of course, he was working for himself primarily in the years of labor that brought him his fortune, but nobody would have the hardihood to deny that he did a vast amount of incidental good to others by giving employment to thousands of men and enabling them to support their families. And now, having withdrawn from active business, Mr. CARNEGIE is spending his large income in numberless benefactions that seem to have one common purpose—the promotion of the cause of popular education. We presume nobody will say that this is an indication of selfishness.

There has recently come to the knowledge of THE TIMES another example of unselfishness in association with millions, and it is not by any means the only example of its class. A gentleman who is at the head of a great industry in which he has amassed a fortune while giving employment to many thousands of wage-earners declares his intention of employing his wealth in such a manner that his works and factories shall be continued upon an assured and permanent foundation in order to protect his thousands of workmen against the calamity of being thrown out of employment. He feels that it would not be right for him to give away his money, because his business requires a very large capital, and its permanence might be imperiled if he withdrew his share in order to bestow it, by gift or bequest, upon objects of benefaction. In his view, the noblest, the most generous, and beneficent use he can make of his money is to leave it invested in his business under conditions that will assure the continued employment of his men.

He may be right or wrong about that. Perhaps some students of these highly interesting social problems will disagree with him. But at least, when a millionaire is thinking about the future of his workmen and making provision for their staying after he goes, it cannot be said that he is wholly selfish and greedy.

We think it would be well for the writers and teachers of the doctrines of modern Socialism to study the millionaires at first hand, not from pictures and the reports of yellowish newspapers. If the natural history and habits of the species were closely and candidly studied many a millionaire who is now put in the octopus class would be set down as a well-meaning and useful person.

"PALATIAL" FIRE TRAPS.

The fire in East Fifty-fifth Street by which two persons lost their lives reinforces the moral taught by the burning of the Windsor Hotel and by the burning within the last year or two of a number of private residences in fashionable parts of the city attended with loss of life. The moral is that the lavish expenditure of money either in taking up one's quarters at a fashionable hotel or in buying a costly house affords the lodger no guarantee whatever that the primary conditions of safety have been looked out for in his temporary or permanent abode.

No tenement house fire could have found a more easily combustible edifice than the Windsor to work its will upon. No frame house which the law allows to be built in the outlying parts of the city, or which may have survived the march of improvement in the heart of the city, could have offered less resistance to the flames or allowed its occupants a smaller chance for their lives when the fire broke out than the costly and apparently substantial residences which have been so quickly and completely consumed. These houses cost more than a hundred thousand dollars each. They were built in fashionable quarters, by fashionable architects and builders. The purchaser of one of them could not have ascertained for himself whether it was substantially or flimsily built, whether it would resist fire long enough to insure the safety of all the inmates, or whether it would burn like tinder and give them but a desperate chance of escape, without tearing off the costly "finish" and investigating the construction. No purchaser does in fact take that precaution. No purchaser ought to be required to take it. It ought to be a matter of course that the law has looked out for that. It is an impeachment of the civilization of New York that the law should not have looked out for it and that the buyer of a modern and very costly dwelling should find it, when the test came, without the most rudimentary precautions against swift destruction by fire.

It is not as if these precautions were unknown. In fact, they are perfectly well known and in the "tall buildings," commercial and domestic, they are applied. They are so effective that within a week a fire which broke out in one of the tall modern office buildings was confined to the floor in which it originated. A new building more than seven stories in height must be fire-proof in the sense of containing no combustible material in its structure. Below five stories it may be a mere fire trap, the danger of which is mitigated only by the exterior fire escapes which have so often been proved to be frail reliances. And in single dwellings even this precaution is omitted.

It is a municipal disgrace that this should be so. There are cities in which it is not so. In Vienna, in Paris, or in Berlin such a tragedy as that of the Windsor or such tragedies as have attended the destruction of these private houses would be out of the question. Why should we not enforce as high a standard of construction as is enforced anywhere? There is no satisfactory answer. The materials for the fire-proofing of interiors, metal and baked clay, were never anywhere so abundant or so cheap as they have been in this country during the past few years. And there have been made here ingenious and economical new applications of them. It is safe to say that the decorations of a fashionable house built for speculation in New York would pay for the cost of making it fire-proof or at least "slow-burning," so that the tragedies which have occurred in such houses would be impossible. It is not to be supposed that the speculative builder will spend, in ways which do not show, more money than the law compels him to spend. It is the law which is in fault in setting a lower standard of construction than prevails in more civilized communities and in occasionally, in consequence, sacrificing a family to the Moloch of "speculative building."

THE TRAFFIC OF FIFTH AVENUE.

We hope no reader of THE TIMES interested in the question of reserving Fifth Avenue for pleasure driving during certain hours overlooked the facts and figures given in yesterday's TIMES concerning the traffic of that avenue. Especially we hope that the showing was brought to the attention of every member of the Municipal Assembly. There is nothing like exact information to check vague rhetorical denunciation.

What this investigation showed was, in the first place, that the pleasure vehicles constitute a large majority of all the traffic upon Fifth Avenue in the afternoon. The afternoon selected was a normal fine Winter afternoon, and any such afternoon would doubtless show approximately the same results. The two hours selected were from 3:15 to 5:15, just before the close of business hours, and probably, in deliveries, the busiest of the day. The smallest proportion of pleasure to business traffic in any part of the avenue was two to one, the greatest seven to one, the average four to one. Therefore the drivers of pleasure vehicles have the rights of a distinct and overwhelming majority.

In the first place, this is to be considered in their favor. In the second place, it is to be considered that this is the only avenue from the central and the eastern parts of down town to the Park. Any other route would result in forcing the driver of a carriage to make his way to the Park across a narrow and crowded cross street, thereby adding to the congestion and confusion. On the other hand, the drivers of business vehicles, unless their destination is in the avenue itself, have other and less crowded routes at their command. They can take Madison Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Sixth Avenue, or Broadway, and on any one of them be able to get on faster, while they themselves constitute less of an obstruction. The inference is that they crowd Fifth Avenue because their drivers like to look at the show of equipages, though in doing so they both obstruct the procession and make it less worth seeing. There is another consideration of much weight. The pleasure carriages, if the roadway were reserved to them, could all move at a trot and in two lines, one bound north and one south. The irruption of loaded business wagons and trucks which move at a walk reduces the pace of the procession, and interferes with the enjoyment of everybody in it and of every pedestrian who takes pleasure in looking at it.

At the hearing announced by the committee of the Council for to-morrow, the advocates of restriction will have no difficulty in showing that restriction is demanded by the greatest good of the greatest number.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That "all signs fail in a dry time" is a theory of remote formulation, and its acceptance has been so general that there is considerable reason for crediting it with the modest element of truth which all that even the best of proverbs possess. An argument for at least hoping that indications usually trustworthy do lead even the wisest astray in seasons of drought is to be found—joyfully by those of us who try to believe in the Weather Bureau—in the fact that in the unusually dry time of the past few months the Governmental prophets have been steadily diminishing whatever reputation for accuracy they may have had before. Formerly their critics have had to complain about the arrival of unheralded storms; now the grievance is that regularly once or twice a week these salaried seers gravely announce the speedy arrival of snow or rain—and the charming but unseasonable weather continues to threaten all this part of the country with the dangers and inconveniences of a severe water famine! And the salaried seers do not deign either to apologize for their failures or to explain them. Perhaps they, with their proper scientific contempt for ancient maxims, cannot be expected to take refuge behind a defense that has well served the needs of many an amateur student of cloud forms and wind currents. Still, any harbor is better than none, and really the weather men here and in Washington do owe us something more than haughty silence when they prognosticate tempest after tempest and nothing comes of it. They could easily and with no appreciable lack of dignity add to each of their daily bulletins a brief reference to that of the day before, telling just what happened to deflect or assuage the elemental anger in the path of which we had been supposed to be. The matter may seem a small one to the occupants of the tall towers scattered all over the country, but attention to our plea would materially accelerate the increase of public trust in their powers, upon which the improvement of the bureau's facilities so closely depends.

—A fierce correspondent, whose letter we published yesterday, used the harsh phrase, "alien vampires," in describing the foreign laborers who come to this country, work a few months or years, and then return to their homes, carrying with them the few hundred American dollars that in some parts of the Old World pass for a snug fortune. Our correspondent is certainly right in holding that these are not desirable immigrants, but we cannot help thinking that he greatly exaggerated their drain upon the Nation's financial resources, and that words much milder than "alien vampires" would adequately express the emotion they justify in calm observers. These temporary residents of the United States are simply the unassimilable element in the common run of immigrants, and it is just as well that they should betake themselves away as soon as they have acquired the only thing in America for which they have any use. The money they take or send abroad is not stolen, but earned by the performance of labor which real Americans, native or imported, have no particular inclination, or a very particular disinclination, to undertake. All the potentially good citizens we keep, and the others—well, their employers do not accuse them of getting something for nothing. It must be remembered, too, that these very fellows who have no ambition to acquire American privileges by the assumption of American responsibilities, go home in some degree bettered and broadened as well as enriched by their short stay in a land of freedom and progress, and that they therefore raise the level of their class in their own countries. Now every such elevation is directly profitable to us as well as theoretically pleasing, for it means an increase in the number of our foreign customers and a greater demand for our surplus products and manufactures. On the whole, the "alien vampires" deserve pity rather than hatred, and their scanty savings, though aggregating a few millions, perhaps, are as nothing compared with the amount of foreign capital that seeks and finds permanent investment here. Indeed, they are little more than nothing as compared with the total increment to our currency that is made by the immigrants who come and stay.

—If one could know just what amount of influence over their countrymen is possessed by the military politicians of Cuba it would be easier to decide what degree of discouragement and anxiety is justified by foolishness of talk in which these eloquent fellows continue so frequently to indulge. On the one hand, they are few in number, and their volubility and fierceness are in inverse ratio to their demonstrated prowess on the field of battle. The average Cuban cannot fail to note these facts, and, not lacking intelligence, whatever else he may lack, it is possible that he pays no more attention to the vaporings of his fire-eaters than the average American does to the views of his irresponsible Aldermen on questions of National and international policy. On the other hand, the Cuban "Generals" of the baser and stupider sort are men with a dexterous command of high-sounding phrases—wherein they are vastly superior to their Aldermanic rivals—and they address auditors laid open to delusion by ignorance and prejudice. It is a notable fact that the preachers of distrust and advocates of rebellion talk in quite another tone when they know that their words are to reach American ears, and especially the ears of American officials. For instance, the four leaders whose return to Santiago from Havana caused so much excitement this week were loud in their criticisms of Gen. WOOD while waking the echoes of their own clubhouses, but later, when interviewed by The Associated Press representative, they expressed fervid confidence in the honest intentions of Gen. WOOD and his Government to permit Cuba to make, and as soon as possible, the promised trial of the delights of independence. Fanaticism as flexible as this is not especially dangerous, and there is probably not one of these professional orators who could not be permanently silenced by appointment to a modest office under those whom they denounce so bitterly as "intruders."

—A peculiar development of feminine enterprise is reported by The Portland Argus. It seems that two young women in Aroostook County—where potatoes grow large, many in the hill, and very good—recently asked themselves why they could not attain the joys of a visit to Boston at small expense by acting as fire tenders on a train of cars loaded with the easily freezing tubers. Hearing no objections from any quarter, they secured from one of the local potato exporters an appointment to the responsible but not very laborious position they sought, and when interviewed in Portland they expressed perfect contentment with their journey so far. The potato cars, while not luxurious, are comfortable enough, and nobody had troubled the guardians of the fires—fires necessary if not sacred, and in their unpoetic way quite as admirable as those of the ancient Vesta. It would be interesting to know how the young women will employ their time during the brief stay in Boston which their earnings will permit. One thing is certain—yes, two—they won't devote it to the hearing of anti-imperialist speeches, and they will return to the Aroostook with innumerable marvels to rehearse and none to suppress.

—If ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE, the suddenly notable Senator from Indiana, had known what lancinating pains his speech on the Philippines would inflict on The Springfield Republican, he—well, of course, he would have made it just the same, but we are sure that pity for The Republican would have impaired his enjoyment of the applause that greeted his "maiden effort." For The Republican is very badly hurt, very badly, indeed. The Senator's theory as to where responsibility for the shooting of American soldiers lies is almost unendurable to it, and it finds little comfort even in closing a long editorial moan with this picturesque statement: "It is our opinion that Mr. BEVERIDGE talks like a young Attila come out of the West, and that if his Americanism is now the true brand, then indeed is the Republic no more."

—A few months ago an estimable and intelligent lady of this city sent a letter to this paper urging the claims of the so-called Christian Science and criticising THE NEW YORK TIMES for its opposition to that dangerous delusion. Only a few days ago the lady's illness was reported, and then came the announcement that she was attended by an educated physician, not at all given to the practices of the Bakerites. The explanation of the apparent discrepancy between theory and practice, which was offered when inquiry was made, is that the lady did not really mean all that she wrote. Much might be said by way of comment, but of what avail? It would be interesting, however, could one but learn in how many instances the real leaders of the pestilent sect resort to accepted methods and actual physicians when they themselves are suffering from physical ailments.

EXAMINATION OF PRINCIPALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much hilarity has recently been created in educational circles by the publication in the secular and educational press of the questions of the last Principals' examination. In view of the examination for Principals in March next, the questions, it is said, have a special interest for teachers. Below are a few specimens in psychology and the history of education. Wherever these questions are read aloud to fellow-teachers—as in schools, at the meeting of the Teachers' Association at the City College lately, in homes where teachers congregate—the reading is always greeted with shouts of laughter.

"It is also, I think, to be noted that it is above all, that philosophy of mind which regards mind as being, under more or less disguise, a process of sense-agglutination, which will generate a method in the forming of mind as pedantic in practice as it is unsound in theory. The growth of a mind, &c."—ad nauseam.

"Draw up in a series of propositions what you understand to be the meaning of this excerpt, and give briefly, with reasons, your views as to the truth of each proposition.

"Discuss the following:

"'The principle of association by previous contiguity in consciousness, we affirm to be the one psychological principle underlying all the mechanism of successive associated ideas.'

"'The presence of an idea of result in the motive helps the organism to make its movements precise and accurate, weeding out the useless movement ideas, and planting arrangements for the performance of useful movements.'

"Illustrate this statement and state educational corollaries."

And it is upon the mental mastication, digestion, and assimilation of such "educational rot" as the above that Principals of our public schools are made to-day! "Upon such meat do these our Caesars feed."

These examinations prove nothing, mean nothing, demonstrate nothing, except an ability to cram. Sentiment is beginning to crystallize against them. They are ridiculed, torn to shreds, by some of the very men who have succeeded. No such method of proving efficiency, therefore, can be right.

In our schools to-day we promote pupils from grade to grade and from the highest grade to the high schools without examination. And this is in accordance with the consensus of the best educational opinion. Yet first assistants, with long periods of successful experience behind them, must submit to the indignity of an examination for promotion in rank.

While it is true that some good material has been brought out by this method, (even the worst of methods will produce some good results,) it is also true, as you may be aware, that a great deal of good material has been knocked out—some of the very ablest first assistants in the schools. The self-respect of others of the first assistants precludes their going to these examinations, which they regard as an indignity to their professional pride, their professional experience, their professional ability.

Trained intellectual efficiency and executive ability must stand aside, and Principalships are awarded to-day on ability to cram. These examinations are educationally wrong—wrong in theory, wrong in principle, and wrong in practice.

What a farce it all is!

JOSEPH BERNHARDT.
Public School No. 21, Manhattan, Jan. 8, 1900.

SUGGESTION TO LICENSE DRIVERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You take very good ground in yesterday's editorial on the subject of Fifth Avenue and what, if it be not "reckless," is at least "loose" driving. Would not the former be a very pertinent subject to bring before the Merchants' Association? If the bulk of the owners of our city delivery facilities (who are many of them also interested in the pleasure driving to which Fifth Avenue should mainly be devoted) voluntarily refrain from allowing the former or lesser interest to interfere with the latter, which they are probably long-headed enough to see, is really the greater—when they think of it—then the proposed Guggenheimer law will cause very little opposition or trouble.

As to the danger of putting boys in charge of delivery wagons, you state the case mildly, but I do not think boys are the only offenders. We have a regulation on the subject already, but it is only half effective. Here is a matter that comes home daily to every dweller in the city, yet it is endured, and daily accidents are witnessed and risks run because it is "everybody's business." We compel every owner of a steam boiler and every engineer to take out licenses before one can be used. Yet in every street where there may be no boiler within a mile we turn loose a horde of incompetents to maim, murder, and mangle more people than were ever hurt by boiler accidents. The wonder really is that more are not run down.

Why should there not be some police examination and license as to ordinary intelligence, sobriety, and knowledge as well for drivers as for engineers? Street car companies see to it that their men have some capacity and training because such a policy is to them plainly economical, but the ordinary owner of one or two delivery vehicles, be they carts, wagons, or trucks, seems to consider "any old" man or boy fit to drive, even if fit for nothing else. One need only observe the amelioration of conditions on the Boulevard since the police regulations were made and enforced, to say, "Let the good work go further."

DAVID S. BROWN, Jr.
New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentiments which are to aid in the solution of the knotty problems in the Far East are those which are consistent with American history, greatness, and spirit, and in harmony with American opportunity and destiny. These sentiments courageously face the impending future and stand in marked contrast with those of regret and blame, of distrust and dread, which do not help the past, but hamper the present and hinder the coming events. The United States owes its present power to the principle of personal liberty in religion and politics; and why should men try to check the application of this principle in other lands where the iron hand of spoliation has made this application the only possible cure for the wrongs endured?

Our ancestors fought that the people of our Nation might be free; our fathers fought so all within our territory should be free; and now the spirit of liberty has reached out beyond our shores, and our brothers have fought that those near us may be free. The color line was crossed for liberty in the civil war, and territorial limits for liberty have been passed in the Cuban war. As in the civil war, the Nation scarcely knew what it was really doing, so now we hardly realize all, but the territorial boundaries of American liberty have been passed for Cuba, and who can show why the Philippines may not share the same blessings of liberty? These are the steps of liberty: First, liberty for ourselves; second, liberty for the enslaved among us; third, liberty for those oppressed near us, and we are taking a fourth, liberty, a genuine liberty, for those far from us. Before the nineteenth century closes an opportunity for true liberty, in religion and in government, will extend from the West Indies to the East Indies.

There is another view of this question. It may seem Utopian and unreal, but it is in the air as well as in the ether. It is based on the solidarity of the human race, and may be thus expressed: The whole is greater than its parts. The world is larger than any nation. In ancient times tribes strove incessantly; in later times, nations contested occasionally; now six European nations and one American represent the main centres of initiative in war. All other nations practically depend on the actions of these seven powers, which may, perhaps, be reduced still further to five living powers. Although three-fourths of the population of the world is outside these five nations, we know they control the destinies of the world. By conquest or by commerce the political and religious standards of these living nations are being set up in all the nations. This is an admitted situation. Again, we know these five nations all belong to the great historic race. The Mongolians, the Indians, the Malays, and the negroes are all coming under the leadership of the Caucasian race in one or another of its greatest branches—the Teutonic, the Italic, or the Slavonic. Judging these powerful divisions by the standard of personal liberty in religion and politics, we must agree that the Teutons stand first. The Anglo-Saxon and Germanic nations have more liberty, and will give more liberty in the extending of their influence in Africa, in Asia, and in the islands than either the Latins or the Slavs. It is better for the world that freedom in conscience, in speech, in the press, in trade, and in government shall permeate the undeveloped races than that the monarchical and aristocratic, the military and exclusive ideas shall prevail among them.

For many centuries the shores of the Mediterranean formed the theatre of the world's most important events. The discovery of the Western Hemisphere transferred these great movements to the coasts of the Atlantic. The course of recent events indicates that the theatre of the world's greatest movements in the twentieth century is to be transferred to the coasts of Asia, Australia, and America, washed by the waves of the Pacific. The great cities of Australia and China face this way. Shanghai and San Francisco, equidistant from each other and from London, the world's metropolis, are bound to be centres of immense and intense action. Westward the star of the empire of freedom is bound to go, till it arouses from its sleep of ages the empire of China, with its hundreds of millions. It is decreed in destiny. Men can hinder it; men can hasten it. The Nicaragua Canal, the Pacific cables, the new steamship lines cannot be prevented much longer by the selfish interests of transcontinental railroads or the false ideas of transatlantic commerce. One-half the people of the world live in Asia alone. Hidden in the unworked mines of China are many times the coal and iron of Europe; the world wants this coal and iron, and will have it developed. New needs and aspirations are being awakened by missionaries and by merchants throughout domains to which the undeveloped resources of Europe are as insignificant as the Mediterranean of the days of Rome and Carthage seems to the future Pacific of San Francisco and Shanghai. Some of us will live to see these things. What is our attitude toward them?

Does the grocer refuse to deliver goods at a distance because he has not yet secured all the trade on his block? Does the minister expect ever to see in his congregation all to whom his is the nearest church? Shall we ignore the commerce of the Orient because we have not all of the Occidental trade? Shall we think all problems of local government must be solved before we help in the problems of the islands?

No. Let us boldly show the Filipinos how to develop their own islands, with only such temporary qualifications of suffrage, perhaps, as shall insure the success of democratic ideas. Doing only our duty by these islands, we shall stand by England in her "open-door" policy and find that by our attitude now, before the Russian Trans-Siberian Railway is completed and the partition or conquest of China has been effected, that we have prevented the amalgamation of the Slavonic and Mongolian resources, which is the really impending menace to the world-wide extension of the principle of liberty of conscience and in government offered through the Anglo-Saxon race. CHARLES S. HARTWELL.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1900.

IRELAND AND CIVILIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial last Saturday, speaking of a certain enthusiastic Hibernian of Chicago who objects to what he considers a biased version of English history, taught in the schools, you go out of your way to insult the memory of an eloquent and learned Irish priest by impugning his veracity and casting ridicule upon his statements.

The priest you speak of was the famous Father Tom Burke, without doubt one of the greatest Irish scholars and the greatest English-speaking pulpit orator of the century. What he said concerning the culture and proficiency in the art of music and the civilization of the Celts of the early centuries, as compared with the English of the same period, was not a figment of imagination, but merely a recital of historical facts. If you doubt this, you have but to read carefully the old annals of the Four Masters or seek information in the ancient Keltic manuscripts which are so abundant in the monasteries of Europe. You may not be aware of the fact that the most numerous collection of ancient parchments now existing are written in the ancient Irish language. I think that your would-be witty reference to the "po'try" of Ireland showed that your argument was so weak that you thought ridicule would serve to make your readers laugh. Ridicule, however, is a poor answer to facts. If Father Burke is dead, there are any number of priests of Irish origin who will be perfectly willing to prove to you, by appealing to historical facts, the truth of what Father Burke said concerning the relative civilization of England and Ireland in the ancient times.

THOMAS P. McLOUGHLIN.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

Appeals in Law Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although averse to "rushing into print," I cannot forbear to answer the palpably unfair statements in the communication published in THE TIMES to-day over the signature "A. E. O."

I take it to be an axiomatic truth that of the two parties to a suit, one of them must fail. If that party happens to be in good financial circumstances and is convinced of the merit of his cause, it is dollars to doughnuts that an appeal will result. Appeals cost money; too much money, some in the profession think. And if the party who fails is poor, why an appeal is usually abandoned. This is only another instance of the power of wealth.

What shall the lawyer do? Advance the money? His highest duty to his client cannot demand that he act as his client's banker.

Now, why is it necessary to go further in order to explain why more appeals are not taken? Why continue on to a general tirade against the oft-maligned legal profession? Is it not a fact that they are better equipped now for their arduous duties than they ever were before? Is it not a fact that the morally perverse lawyer is the exception to-day rather than the rule? A fine encouragement, indeed, to the young aspiring practitioner, with high moral aims. Forsooth, if he is a "book-made lawyer," he is likely to "be found as deficient in moral integrity as in mental sense"! And as for the client who is told that "an appeal to a court of law for the righting of a wrong" is "a very uncertain, unsafe, and unsatisfactory business," what hope for him? Anarchy is his only salvation.

But as anarchy is out of the question, I suggest it still remains for "A. E. O.," in his dilemma, to give warning to all those intending to apply to the law for a redress of their wrongs, by placing over the entrance to every law office and every law court in the country Dante's famous label to the infernal regions, "All hope abandon ye who enter here!"

ARTHUR K. KUHN.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

A GERMAN FOR BRITISH SUCCESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the controversy arising from the trouble between the English and the Boers, I would say that you have given space to the American, English, Irish, Dutch, and French points of view. I am a German, and at least in my case it is hard to form a distinct opinion on the same.

Having naturally had, like most of my countrymen, while in the Fatherland, more sympathy for the Boers, for the simple reason that a German understands and appreciates their character better, I came to this country about fifteen months ago. Having fortunately seen a great deal of the world while traveling, I found out soon enough that there is only one country, viz., the United States.

Considering the fact, that the latter is a daughter of Great Britain, that besides this all of the present British colonies flourish more or less, and, furthermore, knowing that the Boers are a slow, conservative, even uneducated set of people, I hope for liberty's and civilization's sake that the English will soon gain the desired success.

OSCAR W. EDELSTEIN.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

For the Care of Inebriates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I read an account of the annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society. In the general conference the subject discussed was "Inebriates, and How to Treat Them." The proposition to commit inebriates to **"workhouse, penitentiary,** county jail, or reformatory" for a given period of time is doubtless an excellent one, but may I suggest an improvement on the plan? Would it not be just, considering the vast consumption of beer and spirits, and the vast income derived by certain individuals from this source, that these same individuals should bear the expense of maintaining the reformatory, &c., which is to house their victims, whose purses they empty, and whose minds and bodies they degrade? Let a stamp tax be levied for this purpose upon every barrel of beer or spirits and a heavy fine imposed for adulteration. A course so singularly consistent with justice would without doubt result more beneficially to the community than a general tax levied for the purpose proposed. I. W. K.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

Apology for English Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed on different occasions in your "Topics of the Times" column extracts from English papers relative to, in their opinion, American shortcomings. I have also noticed that the extracts are nearly invariably from the same sources. The expressions uttered are not more irritating to Americans than to Englishmen, who regret such vaporings. The views thus aired are written by sundry superficial Britons, of whom a majority of their fellow-countrymen are heartily ashamed. I trust THE TIMES will be lenient in its criticisms for the sake of the greater number of Englishmen who deprecate but cannot prevent such articles. AN APOLOGIST.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.

Disposition of a Wife's Estate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 6th inst., your "Answers to Correspondents" tells "Name Unnecessary" that under the laws of this State, if a woman dies without a will, leaving a husband and children, one-third of her estate goes to the husband and two-thirds to the children. Is this a correct statement of the law? It certainly is so far as personal estate is concerned. But not quite so as to the real property which a wife may leave under such circumstances. By the provisions of Section 1, Title "Descent," Birdseye's Revised Statutes, Page 858, whenever a person dies leaving real estate undevised, it descends, first, to the lineal descendants; second, to the father; third, to the mother, and fourth, to his collateral relatives. By Section 29 of the same title, it is provided that the estate of a husband as tenant by the courtesy shall not be affected by any of the provisions of said chapter. This is simply a life estate, and not an absolute estate, in the one-third of the realty. E. J. M.
Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Sadly Realized.

The Maid—Oi've kim in to give yez war'rnin'.

The Mistress (sighing)—You should have given it before you came, Bridget.—Kansas City Independent.

Felt Competent.

Briggs—You don't know what you are talking about when you call me a donkey.

Diggs—I'd like to know why I don't. I once owned a donkey for three months.—Chicago News.

Evidence.

Sunday School Teacher (in Chicago)—Why did the wise men come from the East?

Scholar—Because they were wise men.—Philadelphia Record.

Didn't Doubt Him.

"He says he would gladly lay the world at my feet," said the sentimental young woman.

"That's what he'll do," said Miss Cayenne. "After you're married he'll lay the world at your feet and compel you to walk on it because you can't afford a cab."—Washington Star.

Chicagonn Perplexities.

"It is rude for a guest to look at his watch."

"Yes?"

"And ruder for a host to look at the clock."

"Of course."

"Well, how do polite people ever get away from each other?"—Chicago Record.

A GENEALOGICAL HOMILY.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

You may believe 'tis true that your coursing blood is blue,
But science stern assures us that all healthy blood is red.
And the longest pedigree that grows on a family tree
Isn't half as beneficial as a good, long head.

You may refer with pride to your ancestors, beside
Whose fame your light is dim, for letters, art, or pelf,
But I trust you will believe it is nobler to achieve
Enough that you may be some time an ancestor yourself.

The watchdog well who serves and who carefully observes
The strangers who approach and wakes the family with his bark,
Tho' he had no pedigree is a better dog for me
Than the dog that sleeps, e'en tho' his ancestors were in the Ark.

It is right that you admire, and admiring, you aspire
To trace a noble pathway in your genealogy,
But permit me to assure that no person, rich or poor,
Ever plucked a plum of greatness off the grandest family tree.

The man who is a King, Duke, or Lord, or anything
That's noble, tho' his ancestors were cobblers at the last
Has a much more honored way in this little world to-day
Than the cobbler whose ancestors governed kingdoms in the past.

And full many a man to-day, to whom honor we might pay
Has been overcome in living up to a proud ancestry,
And full many a man been laid, in an everlasting shade
By the branches of a towering, spreading, ancient family tree.

So don't take it much to heart when a man takes you apart
And tells you he was bred 'mid aristocracy's environs,
Tho' his ancestors came o'er in the Mayflower to this shore,
The logbook, still, may show that every one came o'er in irons.

GERMAN LINER LAUNCHED

The Emperor Sees the Deutschland Enter the Water.

VON BULOW MAKES A SPEECH

Refers to America's Friendship and Says Nothing Must Stand in the Way of Germany's Progress.

STETTIN, Jan. 10.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland was successfully launched at the Vulcan dockyard at noon to-day in the presence of Emperor William and many notable people. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, christened the vessel. In his speech Count von Bülow dwelt upon the powerful development of the Hamburg-American Line, which, he said, with the North German Lloyd, had, during half a century, grown to be the greatest shipping company in the world. The new ship to-day added to their fleet, he continued, was to run on that high road of North Atlantic traffic which connected Germany with a friendly nation, the United States.

The ship had been built at the Vulcan dockyard, which began its career in as modest a way as the Hamburg-American Line, and now provided foreign navies with every type of ship. The Deutschland was intended to be the most powerful ship in the world and to surpass in speed all vessels afloat. As the capability of the Hamburg-American Line and the Vulcan yard increased, Germany, during the same period, began to regain what had been lost since the days of the Hanse. Since the decline of the latter, which went into ruin because the old empire did not afford it adequate support, and because then the German merchant was not sufficiently backed up by the State, Germany had turned away from the sea.

It was not until after the nation had regained its unity as a State, through the great Emperor and his immortal advisers, and the spirit of sacrifice and patriotism upon the part of all races and classes of the German people, that it again entered the theatre of the world.

Germany's present transoceanic policy was evolved from her mighty economic revival, which, in its turn, was the outcome of the creation of the empire. When German labor had won for itself a position in the markets of the world, Germany's foreign policy had to follow the development of her economic forces. Germany felt more and more that a nation which allowed itself to be pushed away from the sea would stand aloof from the busy life of the world. Germany, whose commerce during the last four decades had risen from two and a half milliards in 1860 to eight and a half milliards in 1897, who, within thirty years, had increased fifteen-fold the tonnage of her merchant navy, who had moved up into second place in the shipping trade, ought not to remain behind in economic or political rivalry. Germany, who long had ceased to be an inland country in the heart of Europe, and who had also become commercially a world power in the front rank of rivalry, must also be strong enough on the sea to guard everywhere German peace, German honor, and German prosperity. Concluding, Count von Bülow said:

"If we have to overcome obstacles on the path marked out for us by destiny, to pass over difficult places, this will neither disconcert nor discourage us. Courageously, steadily, and energetically we must and will advance toward our goal. The name this ship is to receive is the name of the first ship of the Hamburg-American Line, a small sailing vessel, which put to sea in 1848, from Hamburg to New York, with 220 passengers, that name which is the dearest, most sublime, and most sacred—Deutschland, christen thee with the name of Deutschland."

After breaking a bottle of champagne across the steamer's bows, Count von Bülow said: "God bless and protect this ship. Protect the friendship and commerce between us and the United States."

The Minister then called for cheers for the Leader of the Nation, the Emperor.

The weather was unfavorable and foggy. The Berliners arrived on two trains, the Emperor's party including, besides Count von Bülow, Admiral Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy; Baron von Rheinbaden, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Studt, Minister of Public Instruction; Herr Thielen, Minister of Public Works, and Baron von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture. A number of Generals, the Hereditary Prince of Oldenburg, Secretary Jackson of the United States Embassy, and Commander Beehler, the United States Naval Attaché. The United States Ambassador, Mr. White, was unable to attend. There were also present the various Naval Attachés and the whole of the Chinese Embassy.

On the arrival of the Emperor and his suite they embarked on the Government yachts Dresel and Staewer, reaching the Vulcan wharf promptly at noon. Vociferous cheering greeted the disembarkation of the Emperor, and the bands present simultaneously struck up the national anthem. His Majesty and his suite traversed the brief distance on the platform constructed for the occasion amid the cheering of thousands of people and reached a pavilion, profusely decorated with flags, over which the imperial standard was run up as the Emperor entered. Count von Bülow, who was already there, wore a frock coat, and removed his hat as the Emperor entered. But he replaced it on a motion from his Majesty.

The Foreign Minister's speech was delivered resonantly and easily, without notes. He sharply accentuated each point. The Emperor listened attentively, frequently nodding his approval, especially when Count von Bülow declared Germany would not be cast down by difficulties and obstacles unexpectedly arising in her path. This evidently referred to the British seizures of German ships.

When Count von Bülow expressed the wish that the friendship of Germany with America would continue to grow, hearty applause emphasized the feeling of his hearers.

The whole speech was regarded as a fine effort. The Emperor congratulated the Minister, and scores of other distinguished people did the same.

The Emperor watched the launching of the steamer with keen interest. Everything was carried out smoothly. As the vessel glided into the water the assembled throngs, following the Emperor's lead, doffed their hats or helmets and hurrahed.

Commodore Albers has been appointed as Captain of the ship when she goes into commission.

The Deutschland is a twin-screw, 16,000-ton vessel, with engines of 35,000 horse power, and guaranteed to have a speed of twenty-three knots, which her builders claim she will exceed. Steam will be supplied by twelve double boilers, each provided with eight furnaces, and four single boilers, each with four furnaces. The boilers are constructed with a view to a working pressure of 225 pounds.

In magnitude the Deutschland is only surpassed by the Oceanic, which exceeds her slightly in dimensions and horse power.

The dimensions of the Deutschland are as follows: Length, 686¼ feet; width, 67¼ feet; depth, 44 feet. The staterooms will contain everything conceivable to enhance the comfort of the passengers, and a number of rooms will be arranged for the sole occupancy of those who would prefer to have a room to themselves.

This steamer, like all the others of the Hamburg-American Line, will be supplied with bilge keels, which are so great a factor in reducing the motion of a vessel that many passengers entirely escape the dreaded seasickness.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL STATUS.

Surplus for 1898-9 Is 84,360,000 Marks —Budget Is Most Favorable.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In introducing the estimates in the Lower House of the Diet today the Minister of Finance, Dr. von Miquel, declared the budget was the most favorable ever submitted. He added that the surplus for 1898-9 was 84,360,000 marks, and the current year was expected to furnish equally satisfactory and favorable results. The new estimates, he explained, were no longer based on railroad receipts to the same extent as formerly. Dr. von Miquel also referred to the reserves contained in the estimates available for times of distress, and said debts amounting to 800,000,000 marks had been redeemed during the last decade.

Spain Honors German Crown Prince.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The Queen Regent has appointed the Duke of Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, a Special Ambassador to go to Berlin for the purpose of investing Crown Prince Frederick William with the insignia of the Golden Fleece, her Majesty having signed a decree yesterday appointing the Crown Prince a knight of that order.

ADA REHAN TO APPEAR AGAIN.

A Company to be Formed for Her Under the Management of Klaw & Erlanger.

Miss Ada Rehan, after an absence from the stage of a period covering ten months, caused by the sudden death of Augustin Daly, her late manager and adviser for many years, has decided to resume her stage career and under the management of Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, who obtained her signature to a contract yesterday calling for a ten weeks' tour, which will embrace the larger cities, beginning her engagement at Ford's Opera House, in Baltimore, March 12.

An effort will be made to sign as many members of Miss Rehan's original company as possible. Nearly all of them, however, are under contract with various managers. George Clarke, who went abroad with "The Children of the Ghetto" company, but has since returned, will be a member of Miss Rehan's cast. The repertoire in which the company will be seen consists of "Taming of the Shrew," "School for Scandal," "The Country Girl and Subtleties of Jealousy," "Love on Crutches," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Twelfth Night,' and "The Last Word."

Richard Dorney, who was Augustin Daly's business manager, and one of the executors of the Daly estate, is responsible for the contract having been made with Klaw & Erlanger, and while the company is touring Mr. Dorney will accompany it and act as Miss Rehan's personal representative.

"LE PROPHETE" AT THE OPERA.

M. Alvarez Makes His First Appearance in the Title Role.

The season at the Metropolitan Opera House has at last reached the acute stage of Meyerbeer. This stage always causes more or less suffering among the seriously musical, but it does not last long and is never fatal. Usually this stage sets in with a vigorous attack of "Les Huguenots," but this year it has opened with a milder outbreak of "Le Prophète." These attacks are always of a recurring nature, but "Le Prophète" seldom comes back as often as "Les Huguenots." Whether it is that skating on the stage is exasperating, or that the burning of devoted mothers is not popular when not done in Italian, Meyerbeer's setting of the story of John of Leyden is not a strong attraction. It was heard last night by a large audience and there were both applause and the invaluable shouts of bravo, without which the life of a tenor robusto is a painful failure.

Yet the performance cannot be said to have made a deep impression, or if it did then the operatic public is easily impressed. It was far from being an inspiring representation of the work. There was more than the usual number of slips and hitches. Once the Prophet himself was late in keeping his appointment with the conductor, and Bertha was generally afraid of the music, as if she were unfamiliar with it. The troops marched as if they had been fed on contract canned beef, and as if they were sadly in need of a few sharp drills. And the skaters skated as gracefully as usual. Of course the pageantry of the coronation scene had a bright appearance, but the antique coronation march, with its unchurchly vulgarity, had its usual effect on the nerves of the artistically sensitive. In truth, it is hard to take "Le Prophète" seriously. There are so many delicious absurdities in the unsuitability of the music to the sentiment that unless one is wholly ignorant of the meaning of the text the setting of Meyerbeer is simply annoying. That there are some good tunes for those who do not care about the words must be admitted. They would make an excellent quadrille.

M. Alvarez, the principal tenor, made his first appearance here in the rôle of John of Leyden. Those who thought they had rightly measured the abilities of this singer confidently predicted that in this part he would attain a degree of success not previously reached by him. That he did not make a profound impression was, therefore, a disappointment. His impersonation was dignified, but it was wholly deficient in the atmosphere of exaltation and mysticism which should surround the Prophet. His voice was certainly heard to better advantage than heretofore in some of the declamatory recitative, but in the more melodious passages it sounded choked, and was without charm. The famous "Rol du ciel" did not make its wonted effect.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang Fides for the first time in French. Here praise for a consistent and touching dramatic interpretation must be coupled with some reserve in speaking of the singing. However, as the text must have presented many difficulties to the artist, she must be credited with sincerity of purpose. Miss Suzanne Adams was the Berta, and, as has been intimated, she did not seem to be very familiar with the part. M. Plançon was the familiar Oberthal of old, and Messrs. Bars, Devries, and de Reszke were the Anabaptists. The chorus discharged its duties in its customary style, and the orchestra contributed one of the most satisfactory elements to the performance. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

Herbert Beerbohm Tree's Production Well Received in London.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Herbert Beerbohm Tree's production of "Midsummer Night's Dream," at Her Majesty's Theatre, this evening was received with the utmost enthusiasm. The mounting, costumes, and fairy scenes are very beautiful, although Puck's antics, in the hands of Miss Freear, are almost too prominent. The attention paid to the spectacular side of the production is altogether exceptional.

MISS GREY WANTS DAMAGES.

Mansfield's Former Leading Lady May Bring an Action Based on Alleged Harsh Treatment.

Katherine Grey, until recently Richard Mansfield's leading lady will not again appear as Roxane with Mr. Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac." There appears to be some likelihood, however, of the actor and actress appearing in the roles of litigants in court. Miss Grey is ill in her apartments in the Hotel San Remo. She attributes her illness, which is of a nervous character, to Mr. Mansfield's harsh methods in rehearsals. Her condition became so serious that she was at length compelled to abandon her part, and she will seek to recover damages from the Mansfield Company, incorporated, of which Mr. Mansfield is one of the principal members, and A. M. Palmer, the Secretary.

Mr. Hummel of Howe & Hummel, who is Miss Grey's attorney, said yesterday that no papers had been served in the case and that it was hoped that it might be settled out of court. By an arrangement with Mr. Palmer and Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, the attorney for the Mansfield Company, Mr. Hummel will write a letter to Mr. Dittenhoefer setting forth the claims of Miss Grey, and if possible a settlement will be effected. Mr. Hummel said yesterday that if an amicable settlement could not be reached Mr. Mansfield would have to face the charges in court.

Mr. Hummel said that Miss Grey's contract was for a season of thirty weeks, dating from Oct. 2, 1899. There is no two weeks' cancellation clause in the agreement, so that her services were to be retained for the entire thirty weeks. Miss Grey says that Mr. Mansfield was violent in his treatment of her at rehearsals and used profane language. His treatment was such, she says, that it caused her to have an attack of hysteria, a condition closely approaching nervous prostration. Dr. Benjamin Torrens, her physician, says that if she does not return to the company she will be well in two weeks, but that if she returns, or the present trouble is prolonged, she is likely to fall into a state of melancholia.

Miss Grey has been advised by Mr. Hummel that under the conditions she describes she will not be compelled to go back to the company. The specific charges which may be made have not been given out, and if Mr. Mansfield agrees to concessions they will not be, as the case will be dropped, nor is the amount stated for which it is proposed to sue.

If suit is begun it will be on the ground. Mr. Hummel says, that no servant need work for an employer if he makes it so objectionable that it is impossible for the servant to continue, and on this basis Miss Grey, he says, has an unquestionable cause for damages. Miss Grey yesterday sent to the theatre for her trunks and properties.

A New Theatre for Brooklyn.

A new theatre is to be erected in the old Williamsburg section of Brooklyn by Hyde & Behman, to take the place of the Empire Theatre in South Sixth Street, near Bedford Avenue. About three feet of the rear of the old playhouse will have to come down to make room for the new East River Bridge. The new building will be at Graham Avenue and Debevoise Street. The building will have a seating capacity of 1,400 and will be completed in the Fall.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The morning yesterday saw the avenue and the fashionable streets up town comparatively deserted, and the rain gave a good excuse for the devotees of gayety to stay indoors. The clubs were well filled with the men of leisure, and the women who are going out this Winter were glad of the opportunity to rest after the gayeties of the last few days. "Le Prophète," which was sung at the Metropolitan last night, brought out a large audience, and the curiosity seekers in the parquet, and especially the people from out of town, had the treat of seeing some of the gowns worn Monday night at the Drexel ball, and which were donned again for the opera.

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The incidents of yesterday, for the day brought more of incident than event in the social world, were a theatre party given by Mrs. H. De B. Parsons (Miss Walker) for Miss Evelyn Parsons, a dinner by Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow of twenty covers, and numerous "at homes," including those of Mrs. Livingston Center and Miss Inness of 120 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Mrs. William A. Perry of 7 East Fifty-sixth Street.

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To-day's social programme is much more full of incident than was that of yesterday. Receptions will be given this afternoon by Mrs. George F. Shrady, Sr., at which her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and her daughters-in-law, Mrs. Henry M. Shrady and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., will assist, and by Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman (Miss Shattuck) of 58 East Seventy-ninth Street. This last reception will mark Mrs. Hoffman's re-entrée to society, from which she has been absent nearly two years on account of mourning for her mother, Mrs. Shattuck. Mrs. George S. Scott of 15 Washington Square will give a dinner of eighteen covers, and Mrs. John Rockefeller of 4 West Fifty-fourth Street will give a dinner for their fellows on their trip to Alaska last Summer, and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie of 29 Madison Square North will give a luncheon. There will be a "Kipling afternoon" at the residence of Mrs. Henry Holt, 711 Madison Avenue, and the evening will bring the second Cinderella cotillion at Dodworth's and a dance at Sherry's, to be given by Mrs. Adolphe De Bary for her daughters. The Knickerbocker Whist Club will also meet at Mrs. Edward Lyman Short's residence, 20 West Thirty-seventh Street, this evening.

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La Champagne, sailing for Havre to-day, has booked among other passengers M. Victor Capoul, M. D. Howell, Mrs. Warren Knapp, F. B. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor and child, and E. R. Townsend. The report that the St. Paul of the American Line had been chartered as a transport by the British Government for use in the Transvaal war is denied.

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The open Winter has permitted the devotees of fox hunting on Long Island to continue their runs with the hounds even to this unusually late day. There was a hunt on Tuesday morning, with a run after three live foxes, two of which gave up their brushes, and among those who rode were Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, H. S. Page, William A. Hazard, Ernest Hayes, Jr., E. Willard Roby, Maxwell Stevenson, George A. Magoun, and Harry K. Vingut.

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The news of the death of Lady Alice Montagu, second daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Consuelo Yznaga of this city, which occurred yesterday at Davos-Platz, a health resort in Switzerland, well known through the description of it given by Beatrice Harraden in "Ships That Pass in the Night," while it occasioned no surprise, was received with great regret. There was a universal expression of sympathy for the Duchess of Manchester, who has now lost within two years her two beautiful daughters, Lady Alice's elder sister, Lady Mary, having died in Rome of typhoid fever in 1898. The grandmother of the dead girl, Mrs. Yznaga, is now at her plantation in Louisiana. The young Duke of Manchester and the sister and brother of the Duchess of Manchester, Miss Emily Yznaga and Mr. Fernando Yznaga, were at the deathbed.

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Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons of 294 Madison Avenue gave a theatre party last evening for her niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons, a daughter of Mrs. Schuyler Livingston Parsons and granddaughter of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. The débutante guests were, besides Miss Parsons, Miss Marian Fish, Miss Anna Dodge, and Miss Josephine Williams, and the young men guests were Mr. Maxwell Stevenson, Mr. Bradish Johnson, Mr. Barclay Kountze, and Mr. Edgar Phelps. Following the play a supper was served at Mrs. Parsons's residence.

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The engagement was announced yesterday in Washington of Mr. John P. Story, Jr., one of the most prominent of Washington's young bachelors, and Miss Jane Abert, a beautiful débutante of the capital. The young couple are said to have met only five weeks ago. Their wedding will be celebrated at Eastertide. The first Bachelors' cotillion of the season will be given at the National Rifles' Armory in Washington on Tuesday evening next. Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies of this city have been visiting Washington, and were the guests of Senator Depew at dinner on Tuesday evening.

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To-morrow night will bring the first Assembly Ball in Philadelphia. Among the New Yorkers who will go over will be Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, who leave today for the Quaker City, and who will there be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. The first St. Cecelia Ball will take place this evening in Charleston, S. C. The Charleston St. Cecelia and the Philadelphia Assembly Balls are the oldest in America, and have eventful and interesting histories.

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On the evening of Feb. 22 a bal poudré will be given in the armory of the new Berkeley School, at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The patronesses are Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. George S. Shrady, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mrs. E. L. Alexander, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., Mrs. Minot J. Savage, Mrs. Bruce Price, Mrs. R. S. Peale, and others, who form the Board of Managers and officers of the Messiah Home for Children. The proceeds of the bal poudré are to be turned over to this charity. It is intended to make this ball a very pretty one, and it is hoped that it will net a large sum for the Messiah Home.

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The engagement is announced of the Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, a son of Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer of 110 East Thirtieth Street, this city, and a nephew of Mrs. Howard Townsend, and Miss Mary Carpenter of Millbrook, N. Y., a daughter of the late Jacob Carpenter and a sister of Mrs. J. Tuckerman Tower. Miss Carpenter is a clever writer and a member of the organization known as the "Little Sisters of the Pen." Mr. Van Rensselaer is in charge of the Episcopal parish at New Lenox, Mass.

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Thus far no notable entertainment, private or public, has been announced for the night of Feb. 1, and the managers of the Charity Ball, to be given that evening in the Astoria ballroom and Astor Gallery, are very hopeful that New York hostesses will respect their suggestion and request that the evening be left for the ball without other distractions. The boxes are selling well, and the usual long list of patronesses and Floor Committees is being prepared and will soon be published. Mr. Alexander Hadden is to be floor manager, as usual. The Charity Ball has taken a new lease of life since its managers' very wise move of the affair to the Astoria, and promises to be even more successful this year than last.

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Jekyl Island has an unusual number of visitors for this season of the year. Game has been extremely abundant there. Ringneck pheasants are now seen all over the island, and there are many young quail, as there was no rainy season last Summer to drown them out, while wild turkeys are numerous. Robert Goelet and Arthur Iselin of this city have been there of late shooting, with a party, among whose members were also Mrs. Stickney and Miss Struthers of Philadelphia. Last week the party had an exciting mink and coon hunt, which resulted in a bag of two minks and nine coons. Among Philadelphians at Jekyl Island are Mr. and Mrs. William Struthers and William S. Ellis.

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Philadelphia has been trying the plan of holding days at home, so strenuously advocated by the New York Social Register for this city, in certain districts on certain days. The idea was put to a test on Monday last, when most of the women living in Spruce Street, below Broad, were "at home," and as a consequence all had very successful days and were unanimous in praising the new idea. It seems a pity that New York society women cannot come together and put this same plan into execution here.

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Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, wife of Gen. McKeever, died in Washington on Tuesday. She was Miss Fanny Chauncey, a daughter of the late William Chauncey of this city, and the mother of Mrs. John Henry Purdy of New York and the Misses Helen C. and Elsie McKeever, and the aunt of Mrs. Hoffman Miller and Mrs. Philip Blagden Thompson of this city.

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Mrs. J. B. Haggin of 587 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner dance last night for her sister, Miss Armisden, who is spending the Winter with her, and for Miss Edith Lounsbery, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery. The guests included the Misses Fanshawe, Hollister, Low, and Robinson, and Messrs. Hollister, McVickar, Raborg, and Whitman. The dancing was to banjo music.

SENATOR DEPEW ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Dinner at His Home in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Depew and his niece, Miss Paulding, entertained at a large dinner last night at the Corcoran home, where the drawing rooms and ballroom were elaborately adorned with roses and ferns.

The Senator's guests included the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice Brewer, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Minister from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. T. C. Platt, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, and Mrs. Burke-Roche of New York, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Hegeman, Senator Hanna, Senator Kean, and Mrs. Smalley.

A BALL FOR MISS BIDDLE.

J. L. Biddle Entertains in Honor of His Niece in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Horticultural Hall was the scene of a brilliant assemblage of guests this evening, when Joseph Lyman Biddle gave a large ball in honor of his niece, Miss Edith Biddle. The large foyer was beautifully decorated with greens, smilax, and white flowers, while the arches in the room were lined with orchids and American Beauty roses, through which numberless electric lights cast their light.

Mr. Biddle received his guests at the head of the grand stairway, and was assisted by Mrs. Arthur Biddle and Mrs. Henry William Biddle. Supper was served at midnight at small tables up and down stairs. The cotillion began at 2 o'clock, and 150 couples took part in it. It was led by Sidney Keith and Miss Edith Biddle. Silver matchboxes, walking sticks, and pipes for the men, and parasols and workbags for the women were the favors.

WEDS GEN. MILES'S DAUGHTER.

Capt. Samuel Reber, U. S. A., the Bridegroom, Is Also a Second Cousin of the Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Miss Cecelia Sherman Miles and Capt. Samuel Reber, United States Army, were married to-day at St. John's Church, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dean Davis of St. Louis. A breakfast at which several hundred guests were present followed at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Miles, after which Capt. and Mrs. Reber left for a Southern trip. They will go later to Governors Island, where the Captain is stationed. St. John's Church was far from large enough to accommodate the guests comfortably.

The bride and groom being second cousins, the interest in the event among the various ramifications of the Miles, Sherman, Hoyt, Reber, and other families connected by marriage brought together a large representation of relatives. The ushers were Capt. Montgomery Macomb of the artillery, Col. Francis Michler of Gen. Miles's staff, Capt. Squires of the Signal Corps, Major T. B. Mott, aide to Gen. Merritt; Dr. Patterson of Philadelphia, Mr. P. T. Sherman, son of the late Gen. Sherman, and Mr. John B. Henderson, Jr., of this city.

When the bride and Gen. Miles arrived, the ushers led the bridal procession to the chancel. The bridesmaids followed in couples. They were Miss Reber, sister of the groom; Miss Sherman of Cleveland, Miss Jessie Gary of Baltimore, Miss Gilmore, Miss Deering, Miss Marion Lowery, and Miss Rosina Hoyt. Last of all came the maid of honor, Miss Annie Hoyt, preceding the bride and her father.

The groom and his best man, Mr. Max Reber of St. Louis, entered the chancel from the vestry, the officiating ministers preceding them. At the chancel rail Gen. Miles relinquished his daughter to the groom's keeping.

The bride's gown was of white satin, and so profusely trimmed with point lace as to present the appearance of a lace dress. A yoke of lace had a soft bertha effect of narrow lace, in which gleamed a diamond harvest-moon brooch. Her veil was deeply bordered with lace like that on her dress, and fell away to the end of her train. A wreath of orange blossoms was worn and another spray trimmed the corsage.

The dress of the maid of honor was of chantilly lace over white silk and rosettes of white liberty velvet trimmed the bodice. The bridesmaids' dresses were of the same lace, similarly made, only the velvet rosettes were of pale blue, as was the high trimming of the white toques.

Mrs. Miles wore cream lace over white silk, with touches of turquois velvet and edges of dark fur in the trimming. A jetted tulle bonnet was worn. Gen. Miles and all the military men of the bridal party, as well as all the army officers present, were in full uniform.

Ex-Secretary of War and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont sat near the Miles family and in the pews reserved for the Diplomatic Corps there were present Lord and Lady Pauncefote, the German Ambassador, the Mexican Ambassador and Mrs. Aspiroz, the Russian Ambassador and Miss Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. De Wollant, and the Belgian Minister and other representatives of foreign Governments.

Other guests included Secretary and Mrs. Hay, the Misses Hay, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Miss Sartoris, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Smith, Miss Griggs, Miss Cockrell, Gen. and Mrs. Rochester, Gen. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bloomer, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Davis, Mrs. Audenreid, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Wu, Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, Mrs. S. B. Elkins, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. J. Thomson Swan, Gen. Moore, Mrs. C. C. Glover, Major and Mrs. Parker, Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, the Misses Patten, the Misses Sheridan, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Mrs. Hattie Blaine-Beale, Mrs. Burrows, the Misses Greely, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Miss Adee, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. J. S. Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. and the Misses Foraker, Mrs. and the Misses Quay, the Swiss Minister and Mrs. Plodia, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard of New York.

Mrs. Samuel Reber of St. Louis, mother of the groom, was present. Several hundred guests attended the wedding breakfast at Gen. and Mrs. Miles's house, in N Street. The presents were of great value and beauty.

Della Rovere—Tilghman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—This morning, in the beautiful Church of the Augustinian Fathers, at Villa Nova, near Philadelphia, a marriage of international interest took place. Miss Susan Tilghman, daughter of Mrs. Richard Tilghman, was married to Don Roderico Lante Della Rovere. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father the wedding was a quiet one, the invitations being confined to the relatives and intimate friends of the bride's family. The guests left the Broad Street station at 10:45 o'clock and arrived at Villa Nova by 11:30 o'clock, the hour named for the ceremony.

The decorations in the church were not elaborate, and the altar was decorated with white roses. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. Miss Tilghman entered the church upon the arm of her brother, Benjamin Chew Tilghman, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white cloth and hat trimmed with white feathers. She was preceded up the aisle by her niece, Miss Edith Nalle, who acted as flower girl.

The bridegroom was attended by Robert Toland, who acted as best man. After the marriage service a nuptial mass was said. Immediately after the ceremony a breakfast followed at the residence of Mrs. Jesse Nalle, the bride's sister, at Bryn Mawr.

The wedding which took place to-day unites two families which have played conspicuous parts in the history of their respective countries. The bridegroom is the son of the Duca Lante Della Rovere, one of the most ancient of Italian families. Its history is closely identified with that of the Eternal City itself, for in its long and eventful history it can boast two Popes and a number of Cardinals. It has also been renowned for loyalty to the Holy See. The mother of the present Duke was an American, a Miss Davis of New York. His country place is thirty miles from Rome, and is one of the show places of Italy.

The bride comes of one of the oldest and most distinguished of American families. They trace their descent in England as far back as the reign of Edward III., and came to this country as early as 1664. They settled in Maryland, where they became distinguished in the social and political life of the country. Edward Tilghman, cousin of the celebrated Chief Justice Tilghman, was the first one to come to Philadelphia, in 1769. He married a daughter of Chief Justice Chew.

Mulford—Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 10.—At Grace Episcopal Church to-night Miss Madeline Emma Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Day of East Orange, was married to Vincent Strong Mulford of Montclair, by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, assisted by Archdeacon Mann. The church was filled with society people. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was sung by the full vested choir of the church as the bridal party entered. The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Florence Day, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Putnam of Saratoga, Miss Katharine Whiting of New York, Miss Louise Lord, Miss Sally Coolidge, and Miss Caro Ward of the Oranges. Charles Hickok was best man, and the ushers were Lewis Mulford, the bridegroom's brother; Leslie Parsons, Percy Ingalls, and J. Fraser Goodwin of Montclair, Clarence Crocker and J. Warren Alford of East Orange. The bride wore a gown of white satin, en traine, trimmed with chiffon and orange blossoms, the bodice being of duchesse lace and orange blossoms and the veil caught up with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, orange blossoms, and white roses.

Robinson—Abell.

Mr. Eugene Nugent Robinson, son of Mr. Nugent Robinson, a Commander in the New York Naval Reserve, better known to his friends as "Jingo" Robinson, and Miss Alice Louise Abell, daughter of Mrs. De Lancey Treadwell Smith of 222 West Seventy-first Street, were married yesterday at noon in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The Rev. Matthew Taylor, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Paschal of Washington, performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with palms and white roses. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Charles Lee Abell, of Buffalo. Miss Mary Edna Abell, a sister of the bride, was her maid of honor. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Mr. St. John Robinson, and the ushers were Major Thomas E. Buek, Twelfth Regiment; Mr. Gerard B. Townsend, Mr. Arthur R. Pope, and Mr. Frank Orr. The bride's gown was of white satin, with corsage of Renaissance lace and white chiffon. Her tulle veil was fastened with a diamond crescent, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The young maid of honor was in white mull and point d'esprit, and carried pink roses. The flower girl was Miss Eugenia Kelly. A breakfast of about 100 covers was served after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

Owsley—Fowler.

Dr. Henry Farrer Owsley and Miss Gertrude Isabelle Fowler, daughter of Dr. George B. Fowler, were married yesterday afternoon in the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin brocade, trimmed with point lace. Miss Annie Wilbur of Flatbush, L. I., a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of white lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Prince and Miss Sadie Longmire of Brooklyn, cousins of the bride; Miss Louise Owsley, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Louisa Worthington, Miss Mabel Denman, and Miss Lilian Peck. Their dresses were of yellow and lilac, with hats to match. The flower girls were Miss Dorothy Black and Miss Mildred Havens, also cousins of the bride. Dr. Owsley's best man was his brother, William Owsley. The ushers were Mr. Benjamin Prince, the bride's uncle; Mr. Charles Owsley, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. Edward Fowler, and Dr. Nelson Pattison.

Ormsbee—Putnam.

Miss Edith Lawrence Putnam, daughter of Charles Franklin Putnam of Fitchburg, Mass., and Malcolm Hammond Ormsbee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman W. Ormsbee of 55 Willow Street, Brooklyn, were married last evening at the home of the bride's aunt at 137 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. Dr. E. Rodney Fiske, Aaron Claflin, Sterling Peters, and William E. Carhardt acted as ushers. After a honeymoon trip of one month the couple will live in Brooklyn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Philip Bissinger.

Philip Bissinger, President of the German Savings Bank, and head of the diamond importing firm of Bissinger & Co., 20 John Street, died yesterday at his apartments, 19 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Bissinger was born in Fiehingen, Germany, in 1827. In 1848 he came to New York as the agent of a German diamond house, and shortly afterward went into business on his own account. In the same year he and nineteen other young men founded the German Savings Bank. The original capital was $5,000, of which each subscribed $250. Mr. Bissinger was a Director in the German-American Bank and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Liederkranz, the New York Club, and numerous philanthropic organizations. He was President also of the German Immigration Society.

Jefferson Kearny Clark.

Jefferson Kearny Clark died Tuesday at his home, at 35 East Fiftieth Street. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Clark was a son of William Clark, Territorial Governor of Missouri and the explorer of the Lewis and Clark frontier expedition. He was born in St. Louis, but spent his boyhood in Flushing. After receiving his education he returned to St. Louis.

In 1849 he married **Miss Glasgow of St. Louis**, a daughter **of William Glasgow and** Sarah Mitchell **Glasgow of Virginia, who** was a lineal descendant of **Sir Humphrey** Forester of **Aldermaston, England. Six** years ago Mr. **Clark came to New York.** The last years of his life were spent in traveling and in experimenting with electricity. The funeral will take place in St. Louis.

Col. A. D. Hope.

Col. A. D. Hope died at his home in Roselle N. J., yesterday, from heart failure, following a long illness. Col. Hope was eighty-three years old. He was born in Clinton, N. J. He was the founder of the Hope Express Company, which was afterward merged with the Adams Company. During the civil war Col. Hope served on the staff of Gov. Alden. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Gen. Felipe Berriozabal.

Gen. Felipe Berriozabal Minister of War and one of Mexico's ablest commanders and patriots, died Tuesday night in the City of Mexico. President Diaz called at the Minister's house several times Tuesday and displayed the greatest sorrow over the illness of his former companion in the army and present member of his Cabinet. The Minister's son, who is Mexican Consul at Chicago, has been summoned by telegraph.

Obituary Notes.

R. P. FITZGERALD, one of the largest vessel owners on the Great Lakes, is dead at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., of heart disease, aged seventy-five years.

ACKLEY P. TULLER, for many years one of the most promin

STATE APPOINTMENTS MADE

Gov. Roosevelt Sends a Long List to the Senate.

New Tax Commissioner, Manager of Elmira Reformatory, and State Charity Commissioner Among Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The adjourned session of the Senate was opened at 8:30 o'clock to-night, Timothy E. Ellsworth presiding, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who is in New York. Conspicuous among the floral decorations was a gift of bridesmaids' roses on the desk of Senator Ford from the Twenty-first Assembly District. Republican Senators Grady and Stranahan were also the recipients of flowers.

The Governor sent in the following appointments for confirmation, which were referred to the proper committees:

Manager of the exhibit of the State of New York at the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, Andrew S. Hammersley of New York County.

Attorney of the Seneca Nation of Indians, Eugene A. Nash of Little Valley.

Member of State Board of Tax Commissioners, Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk.

Manager of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital, George W. Seymour of Westfield.

Manager of New York State Reformatory at Elmira, Charles A. Beckett of New York City.

Commissioners of the Watkins Glen reservation, William B. Osborne of Victor, William H. Walt of Watkins, Jonas Vanduser of Horseheads, John Allen Clute of Watkins, and James B. Rathbone of Elmira.

Commissioner State Board of Charities—Eugene A. Philbin of New York City.

Manager of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children—Chester C. Lay of Versailles.

Commissioner of Quarantine—Hugh McRoberts of Tompkinsville.

Managers of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson—Thomas Teall Halcomb of Syracuse, Thomas Wilson of Claverack, Marcia Chase Powell of Ghent, and Howard Townsend of New York County.

Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion—Sarah E. Gavin of Buffalo, Francis H. Gates of Chittenango, William J. Sterritt of Middleport, Frederic Wilmer of Buffalo, Etta Elsner Falker of Syracuse, and Emily F. Swett, M. D., of Medina.

Manager Hudson River State Hospital—Catharine Augusta Newbold of Poughkeepsie.

Manager Craig Colony for Epileptics—George Elmer Gorham, M. D., of Albany.

Manager Utica State Hospital—Frederick T. Proctor of Utica.

Manager Binghamton State Hospital—Andrew J. French of Oneida.

Manager New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford—Ernest H. Schmidt, M. D., of White Plains.

Special County Judge of Monroe County—John B. M. Stephens of Rochester.

Also the following, to correct misnomers: Manager Buffalo State Hospital—Sheldon B. Broadhead of Jamestown. Trustee of New York State School for the Blind, at Batavia—Austin W. Wheelock of Leicester.

The Senate adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of William P. Dodge of Utica, late Financial Clerk of the Senate, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Charles Henry Beckett was born in Williamstown, Vt., in 1859, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the Class of 1881. He came to New York and entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1883, and then began the practice of law in this city, and continued until he was appointed assistant to Surrogate Rollins. When Rastus S. Ransom was elected Surrogate Mr. Beckett, at the request of the lawyers and others, was retained as an assistant. In this request politics was lost sight of in the recognition of Mr. Beckett's familiarity with the office work and his qualifications. Several years later Mr. Beckett resigned to enter the firm of Booraem & Hamilton, which then took its present title of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett. In this firm, of which he is a member, he has had charge of all its practice in the Surrogate's Court. He married Miss Newman of Watkins Glen, N. Y.

Eugene A. Philbin was formerly associated with Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court in the firm of Ogden & Beekman, and is now the senior member of the law firm of Philbin & Beekman. He has long been interested in charities, being a member of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic Orphan Asylum and one of the organizers of the United Catholic Charities. Mr. Philbin is a Democrat, but was conspicuous in the unsuccessful fight for the re-election of Justice Daly to the Supreme Court.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Speaker Nixon in the Assembly to-night announced his committees for the session of 1900, which created quite a little stir among the members.

A communication was received from the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado favoring woman's suffrage and urging the New York State legislative body to pass a law for equal suffrage. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Assemblyman Harburger of New York attempted to introduce from the floor a resolution condemning the Raines liquor tax law as a blot on our civilization, and urging its repeal from the statute books. He was declared out of order by the Chair. Monday nights only being devoted to the introduction of resolutions.

The report of the State Controller and also of the commission appointed by the Governor for the preservation of the Palisades were received and filed. Accompanying the commission's report is a bill which embodies the recommendations of that body.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Allds fixing the hours of the sessions in the Assembly at 8:30 Monday evenings, 11 o'clock in the morning on other days, and 10 o'clock on Fridays, was adopted.

Clerk Baxter read a protest from Edward B. Sabin of Syracuse, contesting the seat of Abraham D. Hymon of Onondaga County. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Election.

The Assembly then adjourned until Thursday at 11 A. M.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Speaker Nixon in the Assembly to-night named these committees to serve during 1900:

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, Costello of Oswego, McEwan of Albany, Hill of Erie, Wittes of Tioga, Russell of Rensselaer, Wheeler of Cattaraugus, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Barnes of Schuyler, Green of New York, Kelly of Albany, Sage of Greene.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Fish of Madison, Martin of Oneida, Patton of Erie, Wilson of Kings, Fowler of Chautauqua, Rodenbeck of Monroe, Fallows of New York, Sands of Cortland, Cooley of Westchester, Green of New York, Phillips of New York, McInery of Kings, Sharkey of New York.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Burnett of Ontario, Delaney of Onondaga, Morgan of Kings, Bryan of Jefferson, Gardner of Wyoming, Baker of Onondaga, Marson of Oneida, Larzelere of Seneca, Smith of New York, Demarest of Rockland, Fitzgerald, J. B., of New York, Morris of New York, Cohn of New York.

REVISION—Messrs. Hatch of Steuben, Delaney of Onondaga, Fish of Madison, McCreary of Albany, Cooley of Westchester, Adams of Kings, Kittell of Columbia, Everett of Putnam, Weekes of New York, Dillon of New York, Holsten of Kings, Prince of New York.

CODES—Messrs. Weekes of New York, Delaney of Onondaga, Rogers of Broome, Price of Kings, Cook of Erie, Plank of St. Lawrence, Knipp of Chemung, Bedell of Orange, Sanders of New York, Ryttenberg of New York, Demarest of New York, Poth of New York, Fiske of Kings.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Degraw of Kings, Litchard of Allegany, Gleason of Monroe, Fancher of Cattaraugus, Roberts of Jefferson, Post of Suffolk, Treat of Cayahoga, Stevens of Franklin, Swift of Broome, Guider of Kings, Fitzgerald, John B., of New York, Sullivan of New York, Farrell of Kings.

CANALS—Messrs. Hill of Erie, Lewis of Oswego, Davis of New York, Wilson of Kings, Sawyer of Yates, Smith of Otsego, Johnson of Clinton, Wheeler of Cattaraugus, Walrath of Montgomery, Geoghan of Erie, Stewart of New York, Frisbie of Schoharie, Delaney of Kings.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Lewis of Monroe, Degraw of Kings, Brennan of Kings, Miller of Erie, Davis of New York, Graham of Orange, Burnett of Ontario, McCreary of Albany, McKeown of Kings, Trainor of New York, Cain of Kings, Streifler of Erie.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Bedell of Orange, Axtell of Delaware, Costello of Oswego, Rogers of Broome, Fancher of Cattaraugus, Smith of Dutchess, Weekes of New York, Hitchcock of Warren, Metzler of Erie, Trainor of New York, Cain of Kings, Fitzgerald, John B., of New York; Dillon of New York.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Brennan of Kings, Snyder, Robert A., of Ulster; Darrison of Niagara, Apgar of Westchester, Kelley of Herkimer, Everett of Putnam, Galbraith of Rensselaer, Adams of Kings, Wissel of Queens, Meister of New York, Metcalf of Richmond, Bradley of Erie, Hasenflug of Kings.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Coughtry of Albany, Tripp of Dutchess, Graham of Orange, Apgar of Westchester, Hatch of Steuben, Cotton of Kings, Knipp of Chemung, McMillan of Schenectady, West of Saratoga, Roche of New York, Guider of Kings, Gale of Queens, Rierdon of New York.

BANKS—Messrs. McEwan of Albany, Sawyer of Yates, Snyder, Thomas, of Ulster, Fallows of New York, Lewis of Oswego, Smith of Dutchess, Miller of Erie, Gardner of Wyoming, Conger of Tompkins, Remsen of Kings, Baum of New York, Maher of New York, Egan of New York.

ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER SUPPLY—Messrs. Witter of Tioga, Fordyce of Cayuga, Henry of New York, Ellis of Genesee, Beede of Essex, Tripp of Dutchess, Gardiner of Monroe, Dusinbery of Sullivan, Snyder, R. A., of Ulster, Kelly of Albany, Roche of New York, Sullivan of New York, McKeown of Kings.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Martin of Oneida, Post of Suffolk, Doughty of Queens and Nassau, Rowe of Niagara, Baker of Onondaga, Irwin of Washington, Platt of Steuben, Waite of Kings, Harris of Fulton and Hamilton, Phipps of Orleans, Honeck of New York, Siems of Kings, Hawkins of Kings.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—Messrs. Costello of Oswego, Sands of Cortland, Fish of Madison, West of Saratoga, Swift of Broome, Cotton of Kings, Hitchcock of Warren, Everett of Putnam, Metzler of Erie, Streifler of Erie, O'Connell of New York, Prince of New York, Sloane of Westchester.

EXCISE—Messrs. Rogers of Broome, Burnett of Ontario, Sands of Cortland, Fowler of Chautauqua, Roberts of Jefferson, Hallock of Suffolk, Treat of Cayuga, Stevens of Franklin, Smith of Dutchess, Harburger of New York, Farrell of Kings, Halpin of New York, Honeck of New York.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Messrs. Ellis of Genesee, Bryan of Jefferson, Treat of Cayuga, McMillan of Schenectady, Kelley of Herkimer, Griffith of Wayne, Conger of Tompkins, Cook of Erie, Galbraith of Rensselaer, Sage of Greene, Wissel of Queens, Metcalf of Richmond, Sloane of Westchester.

FISHERIES AND GAME—Messrs. Axtell of Delaware, Hallock of Suffolk, Davis of New York, Doughty of Queens and Nassau, Beede of Essex, Johnson of Clinton, Irwin of Washington, Marson of Oneida, Dusinbery of Sullivan, Maher of New York, O'Connell of New York, Holstein of Kings, Siems of Kings.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Fordyce of Cayuga, McEwan of Albany, Apgar of Westchester, Rowe of Niagara, Doughty of Queens and Nassau, Larzelere of Seneca, White of Kings, O'Connor of New York, Rierden of New York, McInerney of Kings, Hyman of Onondaga.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Henry of New York, Sawyer of Yates, Fordyce of Cayuga, Hatch of Steuben, Ellis of Genesee, Kittell of Columbia, Gardiner of Monroe, Irwin of Washington, Sanders of New York, Phillips of New York, Gale of Queens.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. Lewis of Monroe, Russell of Rensselaer, Darrison of Niagara, Hallock of Suffolk, Stevens of Franklin, Griffith of Wayne, Remsen of Kings, Smith of Otsego, Kittell of Columbia, Plank of St. Lawrence, Frisbie of Schoharie, Sloane of Westchester, Herrick of Onondaga.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY—Messrs. Wheeler of Cattaraugus, Smith of Lewis, Kelley of Herkimer, Gardiner of Monroe, Hitchcock of Warren, Harris of Fulton and Hamilton, Galbraith of Rensselaer, Adams of Kings, Harburger of New York, Stewart of New York, Hasenflug of Kings.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Tripp of Dutchess, Post of Suffolk, Phipps of Orleans, Coughtry of Albany, Ahern of Rensselaer, Gardner of Wyoming, Marson of Oneida, Delaney of Kings, Cohn of New York, Fiske of Kings, Farrell of Kings.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Cotton of Kings, Brennan of Kings, Henry of New York, Graham of Orange, Miller of Erie, Plank of St. Lawrence, McCreary of Albany, Scanlon of New York, Minton of New York, Halpin of New York, Fiske of Kings.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Platt of Steuben, Gleason of Monroe, Hill of Erie, Smith of Otsego, Knipp of Chemung, Swift of Broome, Waite of Kings, Metzler of Erie, Baum of New York, Sharkey of New York, Egan of New York.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Rodenbeck of Monroe, Coughtry of Albany, Price of Kings, Cooley of Westchester, Walrath of Montgomery, Smith of Lewis, Sullivan of Oneida, O'Connor of New York, Hyman of New York.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Patton of Erie, McMillan of Schenectady, Conger of Tompkins, Morgan of Kings, Snyder (Thomas) of Ulster, Fitzgerald (J. B.) of New York, Minton of New York, Scanlon of New York.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Messrs. Russell of Rensselaer, West of Saratoga, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Lewis of Monroe, Price of Kings, Griffith of Wayne, Peth of New York, Hyman of Onondaga, Siems of Kings.

STATE PRISONS—Messrs. Foyler of Chautauqua, Litchard of Allegany, Johnson of Clinton, Bryan of Jefferson, Ahern of Rensselaer, Snyder (Thomas) of Ulster, Sullivan of Oneida, Juengst of Kings, Bradley of Erie.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Fallows of New York, Rodenbeck of Monroe, Patton of Erie, Wilson of Kings, Roberts of Jefferson, Axtell of Delaware, Meister of New York, Juengst of Kings, Ryttenberg of New York.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Lewis of Oswego, Gleason of Monroe, Harris of Fulton and Hamilton, Morgan of Kings, Baker of Onondaga, Phipps of Orleans, Hawkins of Kings, Smith of New York, Geoghan of Erie.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Litchard of Allegany, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Rowe of Niagara, Witter of Tioga, Lazelere of Seneca, Smith of Lewis, Kittell of Columbia, Frisbie of Schoharie, Geoghan of Erie.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Fancher of Cattaraugus, Cook of Erie, Martin of Oneida, Dusinbery of Sullivan, Walrath of Montgomery, Doughty of Queens and Nassau, Hyman of New York, Herrick of Onondaga.

RULES—The Speaker, Messrs. Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, Bedell of Orange, Barnes of Schuyler, Kelly of Albany.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Snyder (Robert A.) of Ulster, Beede of Essex, Remsen of Kings, Egan of New York, Sharkey of New York.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Messrs. Darrison of Niagara, Degraw of Kings, Platt of Steuben, Morris of New York, Gale of Queens.

SENATOR HIGGINS TO RETIRE.

Reported that He Would Like to be the Next Lieutenant Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Frank Wayland Higgins, who represents the Fiftieth Senate District, comprising the Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, announced to-day that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate next Fall. Well informed Republicans say that Senator Higgins will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republicans, to succeed Timothy L. Woodruff, whose higher aspirations are well known. The friends of Speaker S. Frederick Nixon of the Assembly say that the retirement of Senator Higgins clears the way for Mr. Nixon's elevation to the Senate.

While Senator Higgins would not admit that he will be a candidate for second place on the next State ticket, he said that, while he would retire as Senator, he had no intention of abandoning political life. He has been in the Senate since 1894, and is Chairman of the Finance Committee. He has been a consistent Republican, and is regarded as a thorough organization man. He is a close personal friend of Senator Platt, and the Republicans from the western part of the State who have been here since the opening of the legislative session say that the second place should go to some man from their section of the State. Personally, Senator Higgins is held in high esteem by his Senatorial colleagues. He conducts a general merchandise business in Olean, and manages his father's estate.

TO SAVE NEW YORK'S COMMERCE.

Some fifty or more canalboat captains and persons interested in canal traffic met at the chapel in Coenties Slip yesterday afternoon and discussed the best means for preserving New York's commercial supremacy. Capt. Melvin Depew presided and addresses were made by State Senator John G. Boyd and Cornelius G. Kolff of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

Resolutions were adopted reciting the strong competition which is assailing the commerce of New York from Southern, Eastern, and Canadian ports. The success which was asked from the Legislature was the enactment of laws which would destroy the alleged railroad terminal extortions on State canal commerce at New York and Buffalo. This was, it was said, to be brought about by several important provisions. A number of storehouses and grain elevators should be constructed and operated by the State in its canal grain traffic at these ports, it was declared. The Greater New York charter, the resolutions said, should make the docks and wharves in the port as free to all commerce as the parks and streets are to the people. Railroads should be prohibited from discrimination in rates. A maximum freight rate of three mills per ton per mile and a passenger rate of one cent per mile on all trunk line railroads in the State should be established. The locks in the Erie and Oswego Canals should be enlarged.

BACK PAY FOR REAR ADMIRALS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day nominated Henry L. Howison, Albert Kautz, George C. Remey, and Norman H. Farquhar to be Rear Admirals.

These nominations grow indirectly out of the Sampson-Schley controversy. The officers named to-day are already on the list of Rear Admirals, and would have acquired their present rank several months earlier than they did but for the fact that both Sampson and Schley were advanced over them. When the Senate failed to confirm the action of the President in advancing Sampson and Schley, the Rear Admirals named to-day made application for pay commensurate with the rank they would have held if they had been promoted in regular order. It was to enable them to get this back pay that the nominations were made to-day.

SCHOOL BILLS INTRODUCED

Controller Coler's Measure Provides for Transferring Funds.

MR. ELSBERG'S BROAD PLAN

To Arrange a Complete Reorganization —Senator Ford Wants a Territorial Allotment of Funds.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Among the important bills proposed in the Legislature to-night were propositions for the relief of the New York school teachers. These measures are of great variety, and the different methods suggested will afford scope for wide discussion.

The different propositions submitted to-night were proposed by Senators Grady, Elsberg, McCarren, and Ford, and their scope ranges from a provision for the immediate payment of the teachers to a complete reorganization of the educational department of the City Government.

The bill introduced by Senator Grady is the one brought here by Controller Coler of New York City, which he says will suit all interests in the school teachers' salary trouble. The bill provides that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have the power at any time to transfer the unexpended balance of any appropriation of either the general school fund or the special school fund for any year which may be found by the Board of Education to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary for the purposes and objects thereof to any appropriation of either the general school fund or the special school fund for which the appropriations in such year are insufficient, provided, however, that in case of any such transfer from any appropriation forming part of the general school fund, the consent of the School Board having the administration thereof shall first be obtained.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall also have power to transfer funds to any appropriation of either the general school fund or the special fund which may be insufficient in any one year from the unexpended balance of any appropriation for such year which may be found by the head of the department for which such appropriation shall have been made to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary for the purposes or objects thereof.

Senator Elsberg's bill proposes a complete reorganization of the School Department of the city. It provides that the Board of Education shall be increased from nineteen to thirty-nine members, to be appointed by the Mayor, and also for a School Board of twelve instead of forty-five members for the Borough of Brooklyn, twenty-one for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and three, instead of nine, for the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens.

The board is to be organized on the second Wednesday of February, 1901, and on the same date in each succeeding year by the election of one of its members as President. As the terms of the members expire the Mayor shall in the month of January each year appoint their successors for a full term of three years. They shall serve without pay.

The board shall have power to lease property required for the purposes of said board and of the several School Boards, and to make contracts for the erection and repair of school buildings, for the purchase of school furniture, books, and stationery, for printing, and for any and all other purposes of the Department of Education.

The Superintendent of Schools shall select from among the Borough Superintendents and Associate Superintendents heretofore appointed, three persons to be Deputy City Superintendents. Such persons shall serve out as Deputy City Superintendents the terms of office for which they were appointed by the respective School Boards, and on the expiration of their terms of office their successors shall be appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the City Superintendent, for a full term of six years. For the year 1900 such Deputy City Superintendents shall be paid out of the general school fund apportioned to the borough or boroughs from which they were respectively selected; thereafter those salaries shall be fixed by the Board of Education and paid out of the special school fund. The City Superintendent may appoint a Deputy City Superintendent, during his absence or disability, to execute all the duties of the City Superintendent.

In regard to salaries this bill provides that no teacher shall receive a salary less than $900, and after ten years of service $1,000, instead of $900, and after fifteen years $1,500.

Senator Ford's bill deals particularly with the school funds. It provides that the general school fund shall consist of all moneys raised for the payment of salaries of Borough Superintendents and the Associate Superintendents, Supervisors of special branches, and all teachers in day schools and evening schools. The special school fund shall contain and embrace all moneys raised for educational purposes not comprised in the general school fund. It shall be the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Municipal Assembly to indicate in the budget in raising the special school funds the respective amounts thereof which shall be available for use in the territory within the jurisdiction of each of the School Boards.

In the month of July in each year each School Board shall transmit to the Board of Education an estimate in detail of the moneys needed for the purposes of the general school fund within the territory under its jurisdiction during the next succeeding calendar year. The Board of Education shall, thereupon, restate, rearrange, revise, and verify such estimates, and shall have power, in its discretion, to amend or reduce the same, and thereupon shall submit an estimate for the entire school system of the city, but the general school fund shall not be reduced below an amount equivalent to 4 mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of the real and personal estate in the City of New York liable to taxation, inclusive of the State school moneys apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the payment of teachers' wages.

It is further provided that the general school fund shall be apportioned in December of each year for the next succeeding year.

The bill of Senator McCarren provides merely for the existing exigency and the payment of the teachers for the current year. It is as follows: "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby authorized and required to direct the issue of revenue bonds to provide funds sufficient, in addition to all other funds apportioned for salaries to the various boroughs of said city for the general school fund for the year 1900, to enable the School Boards of any or all the boroughs of said city to put into effect for, in, and during the year 1900 the schedules of salaries for teachers and others employes that were in effect in September, 1899."

THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

New York City Has But One Representative on It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—There was much comment heard to-night among Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, when the Assembly Committee assignments were read, over the failure of Speaker Nixon to designate any member representing a district in New York County to a place on the Committee on Public Education. This committee will have considerable legislation affecting the school system to consider, and Democrats from New York say that, in view of the school situation in their city, they should be represented.

Greater New York has but one place on the Educational Committee, Mr. Remsen of Kings. Neither Tammany Hall nor the Democratic organization in Kings County has any representation, and many Democrats who are here to-night predict that the Republicans are prepared to deal with the school question in a partisan manner. Mr. Lewis of Monroe, who heads the committee, is a friend of George W. Aldridge, former Superintendent of Public Works.

ARMORY FOR TROOP C.

Bill Introduced in the Assembly Provides for a $200,000 Site in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Fiske of Brooklyn to-night introduced a bill in the House providing for the purchase of a site for an armory for Troop C, National Guard, New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and appropriating $200,000 therefor.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor and the commanding officer of Troop C are named a commission to select and purchase a site, and to acquire title to such lands by condemnation in case the same cannot be purchased by agreement. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor may be represented in said commission by such persons as they may appoint in their place.

MORE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Senator Grady's Measure Provides an Increase of Four in First Department, Including New York City.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Grady introduced to-night an amendment to the Constitutional amendment made at the last session providing for an increase of four in the number of Supreme Court Judges in the First Department.

Last year's amendment provided for an increase of three in the Second Department because of the increase in the number of cases for their consideration. The First Department, which includes New York City, is even further behind than the Second, hence Senator Grady's amendment. Furthermore, the Judges from up the State are elected upon a platform which prevents their going to New York City upon assignments, and aid cannot be had in that direction.

TO TAX ALL STOCKHOLDERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Mr. Gale of Queens, in the House to-night, introduced a bill providing that the stockholders of every bank, or banking association or trust company, organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein; said shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholders in the assessment of taxes in the tax district where such bank or banking association or trust company is located, and not elsewhere, whether the said stockholders reside in said tax district or not.

TO LEGALIZE AN ELECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Plunkitt, representing Tammany Hall, and Secretary Manchester of the Republican County Committee of New York, agreed to-night to the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to-morrow for the purpose of legalizing the special election in the Thirty-first Assembly District in New York, which has been called for Jan. 23.

Senator Plunkitt says that it is doubtful if the manner of nomination of candidates for member of Assembly in that district was in accordance with the primary election law, which says that a convention shall not be held on the same day as the primary to select delegates to that convention. Both parties did that in the Thirty-first District, and it is to remedy that condition that the bill has been prepared.

BILL FOR STREET CLEANERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill to provide extra compensation for drivers and sweepers at a pro rata rate of their wages for work performed on Sunday. It also provides that in case of a snowfall or other emergency, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning may employ extra men only upon the approval and consent of the Mayor.

The rate of compensation for such extra drivers and sweepers shall be $2 a day. They shall be employed directly by the Department of Street Cleaning, and not through any contractors. Absence upon account of illness shall not be considered a resignation, and standing upon the uniformed force shall not be affected thereby.

Securities for Savings Banks.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman McEwan introduced in the Assembly a bill authorizing savings banks to invest in the securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and providing that such banks may invest in the first mortgage bonds on the whole or a part of the property of railroad companies in whose securities they are permitted to invest or in mortgage bonds issued by such companies to wipe out an existing indebtedness.

Brooklyn's Water Supply.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator McCarren to-night introduced a bill whose purpose it is to give to the Borough of Brooklyn power to take water from the streams in neighboring towns and counties. It repeals an act of 1896, which gives to Boards of Supervisors exclusive control over the streams in their counties.

Ramapo Charter Restriction.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Demorest of New York will introduce a bill in the House to-night repealing a law of 1895 which gives to the Ramapo Water Company special privileges by extending the scope of its charter and authorizing it to take private property by condemnation proceedings.

Registration Law Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Martin to-night introduced a bill which repeals the law requiring lodging house keepers in New York to report both to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and the Board of Health the registration in their lodging houses.

Other Bills in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Maher of New York has introduced a bill in the House which compels all steam railroads in incorporated cities to charge a 5 cent fare between all intermediate stations; also a bill making 8 hours a legal days' work in cities of the first-class, for members of the police force; also a bill to abolish capital punishment. Under its provisions murder in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment for life, and in the second degree by thirty years' imprisonment.

Assemblyman Merten E. Lewis of Monroe reintroduced his bill of last year which provides for an entire repeal of the Horton law which permits scientific boxing under the auspices of a regularly incorporated athletic club and limiting the rounds to twenty-five.

Assemblyman Wissell of Queens has introduced a bill extending the time in which property owners of Long Island City have to pay assessments on city improvements from four to ten years.

Assemblyman Henry of New York introduced a bill in the House amending the election law by increasing the pay of election officers.

He has also reintroduced his bill of last year for the protection and improvement of the purity of the waters of the State.

Assemblyman Degraw introduced a bill in the Assembly to-night repealing the act exempting from certain taxes vessels owned by Americans and registered in American ports.

He also introduced a bill in the Assembly to-night exempting from railroad constructions Rush Street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Division Avenue and Clymer Street.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Senator Elsberg has introduced a bill appropriating $2,000 to reimburse the Inspector of Gas Meters of New York City for expenditures incurred during the year 1899.

FRANCHISE TAX ASSESSMENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The real estate not placed upon the assessment rolls by the Tax Commissioners of New York City on account of the special franchise law, said to amount to about $66,000,000, is to be assessed under the provisions of that law, together with the special franchises of the corporations owning such real estate. The assessment of the real estate and special franchises will both be made by the State Commissioners and certified to the Tax Commissioners of New York City before May 1.

The provision of the law authorizing review of assessments by the courts expressly states that there shall be no stay of proceedings, so that the tax levied on the assessment made by the State Tax Commissioners must be paid, and the corporations left to contest its validity in the courts, and recover it back, in case they are successful.

STUDENTS ARGUE FOR A PRIZE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The annual debate for the '94 memorial prize was held at Cornell to-night. The question under discussion was "Resolved, That the Administration of Municipal Government in America Should Be Entirely Non-Partisan." The prize was won by Frank H. Hausner of New York. The other contestants were F. E. Cardullo, Titusville, Penn.; E. F. Clark, Newburg, N. Y.; C. C. Hawley, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; J. R. Nolan, Reading, Penn.; W. M. McCrea, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. J. Reynolds, Potsdam, N. Y., and M. M. Wyvell, Alma, N. Y. No official announcement of the second honor was made.

The debate council met immediately after the contest to elect a team to represent Cornell in the Cornell-Columbia debate. F. H. Hausner, J. B. Nolan, and L. J. Reynolds were elected to the team, with W. M. McCrea as alternate.

The judges in to-night's contest were W. H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, C. I. Avery of Auburn, and W. H. Smith of Ithaca.

Robert V. Bliss Dead.

Robert V. Bliss, son of the late William Bliss, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged twenty-nine years. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the residence of his uncle, Ernest C. Bliss, 30 Fifth Avenue.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Vernon, Orchard, and Empire teams bowled their first games in the North Side National League last night. In the first game the Orchards bowled far below their average and were beaten by the Vernons by 11 pins. The Empires and Orchards met in the second game. The latter took the lead at the start, and holding it throughout won by 147 pins. The Empires bowled in better form in the third game and managed to win from the Vernons by 18 pins after a close contest. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Vernon—Back, 159; Winters, 142; Conlin, 167; Jordan, 160; Gross, 149. Total, 786.
Orchard—Ochs, 185; Karps, 120; Lankanau, 161; Steffens, 144; Wilckens, 156. Total, 775.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Potts, 125; Heuser, 151; Hammond, 180; Schmidt, 150; Schl, 162. Total, 718.
Orchard—Ochs, 155; Schroeder, 181; Lankanau, 164; Steffens, 167; Wilckens, 198. Total, 865.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Potts, 192; Heuser, 158; Hammond, 181; Schmidt, 142; Schl, 157. Total, 830.
Vernon—Back, 157; Winters, 190; Conlin, 151; Jordan, 147; Gross, 167. Total, 812.

The Empires did the best bowling in the Columbia League last night, winning from the Standard and Hamilton teams. The latter was also beaten by the Standards. Arnold of the Empires made 233 in the third game, the best individual score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 180; Allison, 157; Tobin, 167; Thompson, 150; Wyman, 188. Total, 848.
Hamilton—Church, 176; Bramley, 111; Hunt, 170; King, 105; Moynahan, 175. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 168; Stoff, 179; Young, 187; Voorhees, 175, Arnold, 156. Total, 865.
Hamilton—Church, 100; Bramley, 198; Hunt, 143; King, 117; Moynahan, 131. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Shiman, 168; Stoff, 148; Young, 155; Voorhees, 193; Arnold, 233. Total, 897.
Standard—Koehler, 198; Allison, 156; Tobin, 135; Thompson, 158; Wyman, 148. Total, 795.

The games scheduled in the Fire Insurance League and the Archdiocesan Union last night were postponed because of a fire yesterday morning at Starr's Alleys, where these tournaments are being held.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament at the Elephant Club alleys last night, the Justin F. Price, Brevoort, and Fraternity Councils each won a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 150; Brill, 104; D. Nafis, 144; R. Nafis, 125. Total, 523.
Justin F. Price Council—Traver, 136, Total, 658.
Brevoort Council—Spencer, 137; Williams, 146; Bliss, 106; Scofield, 147; Nimmo, 161. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.

Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 150; Brill, 120; D. Nafis, 137; R. Nafis, 164; Gibson, 150. Total, 721.
Justin F. Price Council—Traver, 116; Oestricher, 124; Lorentz, 196; Christ, 89; Huebel, 146. Total, 671.

THIRD GAME.

Justin P. Price Council—Traver, 141; Oestricher, 156; Lorentz, 157; Campman, 112; Huebel, 170. Total, 736.
Brevoort Council—Spencer, 99; Williams, 124; Bliss, 84; Scofield, 170; Nimmo, 187. Total, 664.

The Citizen and Colonial Councils each scored two victories in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. Stanley Council did not appear with its complete team, and Defendam Council failed to appear at all, and forfeited its game with the Colonials. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Citizen—Helmets, 143; Tonjes, 125; Wilckens, 125; Schweibert, 123; Powles, 147. Total, 663.
Stanley—Pincke, 179; Majory, 87; Spurgeon, 143; Schoelein, 123. Total, 532.

SECOND GAME.

Citizen—Helmers 126; Tonjes, 126; Wilckens, 150; Schweibert, 180; Powles, 183. Total, 765.
Colonial—Davis, 183; Drewes, 119; Brucker, 169; Wanderer, 133; Haus, 158. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.

Colonial—Davis, 160; Drewes, 136; Brucker, 156; Wanderer, 144; Haus, 182. Total, 778.
Defendam—Forfeited.

The Tribune team was beaten in two games by The World team in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania alleys yesterday afternoon. In the second game the steady work of Perkins, Yates, and Siddall is all that saved The World from a defeat. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

World—Perkins, 180; Yates, 172; Alford, 114; McLauchlan, 179; Kenney, 152; Siddall, 137; Riley, 144; Farlow, 157. Total, 1,143.
Tribune—Roll, 141; Gillespie, 161; Bentley, 130; Davis, 111; Vandeveer, 121; Keohan, 105; Knecht, 145; Lewis, 120. Total, 1,037.

SECOND GAME.

World—Perkins, 189; Yates, 172; Alford, 114; McLauchlan, 123; Kinney, 113; Siddall, 161; Riley, 149; Farlow, 161. Total, 1,182.
Tribune—Roll, 135; Gillespie, 180; Davis, 160; Vandeveer, 122; Campbell, 157; Bentley, 139; Knecht, 126; Lewis, 119. Total, 1,147.

Three games were bowled last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, at Trainor's Alleys. The contending teams were from Burnside Council, Nassau Council, and Bushwick Council. Each team won a game—Burnside defeating Nassau; Nassau defeating Bushwick, and Bushwick defeating Burnside.

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Council—Johnson, 173; Muller, 163; Pardesus, 201; Sackett, 154; Nason, 179. Total, 870.
Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 138; Bucken, 144; Scharfenberger, 139; Niles, 161;

INSURANCE RATES GO UP

New York Fire Exchange Repeals Reduction of Last Year.

ACTION DUE TO HEAVY LOSSES

Disastrous Fires of This Month, the Companies Say, Prompted Them to Conserve Their Interests.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which includes in its membership nearly all of the 160 fire insurance companies doing business in the State of New York, at a meeting held yesterday in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, voted unanimously to repeal the 30 per cent. reduction in metropolitan fire insurance rates, which was made in the old tariff on March 8 of last year, when the Exchange was formed.

This action, which effects an increase in the insurance rates on all property in Greater New York and Jersey City, was taken because of the excessive fire losses of 1899. The step was precipitated by the number of large fires in this city since Jan. 1. The losses of the first nine days of this month bid fair to equal in volume the losses sustained by several of the largest companies during the entire month of January, 1899.

For several days prominent underwriters had been sounding each other as to their opinion regarding the proper time to order an increase and the best method of accomplishing this result. When the Exchange met yesterday it was not generally believed that either losses or rates would be mentioned, although it was admitted that the moment the matter came before the Exchange, an advance would be ordered.

Several routine measures relative to the Exchange agreement had been acted upon and the meeting was nearing adjournment, when Secretary E. H. Betts of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company inquired whether the members were going to adjourn without taking up the question of rates, in view of the disastrous fire losses of the companies. He supported his inquiry by the introduction of a resolution, which was carried without debate and without a dissenting voice.

The resolution in substance was to the effect that rates in the handbook be restored, as prior to the reductions of 30 per cent. and 10 per cent., and that the manager of the Exchange be requested to promulgate a bulletin to the companies requiring all net rates now in the cabinets to be increased by a margin of 3-7 or 1-9, as the case might require.

The Exchange then readjusted its fixed rates on storage stores as follows: Non-fibre stores, 40 cents per $100 of insurance instead of 30 cents; cotton stores, $1.25 instead of $1; hemp and jute stores, $1.75 instead of $1.50. In the last two classes the rates on buildings and contents are to be the same.

Another resolution was then adopted empowering the Arbitration Committee to issue a ruling, waiving that section of the agreement which prohibits the transfer of policies on contents moved from one storage room to another.

The action was made to take effect immediately, so as to prevent brokers from placing their February and March business of yesterday afternoon at the low rates.

President William N. Kremer of the German-American Insurance Company, when seen after the meeting, said:

"The enormous losses in this city during the last fourteen months fully justify the course taken by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange to-day. The action must meet with the approval of all property owners within the jurisdiction of the Exchange, as they must have been made aware by the almost daily destructive and even tragic fires which have been occurring in this city of the necessity of the companies obtaining an adequate premium to enable them to provide for the great drain upon their surplus occasioned by these disastrous losses."

Officers of other large New York companies, managers of many of the foreign companies, and managers and agents of the out-of-town domestic companies alike commented upon the advance in rates as the most vital step for the conservation of fire insurance interests that has been taken since the Exchange was organized last March to end the rate war of 1898 which followed the dissolution of the old New York Tariff Association.

The seven years which ended with the close of 1897 were the most profitable in the experience of the companies and brought in a large amount of outside capital. The consequent competition resulted in the breaking of the tariff compact, and the rate war which followed reduced the premium receipts by nearly one-half. When the Exchange was formed the companies hoped to recoup the losses sustained in the fight, but the fire losses of 1899, which were the heaviest for at least ten years, prevented the accomplishment of this purpose.

INSURANCE TROUBLE ENDED.

What Officers of the New York Life and the Equitable Say.

The officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday asserted that their respective companies had won the fight which began last Monday through the decision of many of the New York Life agents in this city to go to the Equitable.

Second Vice President Perkins of the New York Life said: "There is no bitter feeling between the two companies. The Equitable was approached by one of our managers, who agreed for 'some red apples, perhaps,' to deliver to the Equitable a certain number of our metropolitan agents. But men cannot be delivered like horses, and this manager consequently failed to carry out his agreement."

Robert E. Whitney, General Manager of the Seaboard Department of the New York Life, sent a letter yesterday to each of his agents, instructing them to put no confidence in the reported importance of the difficulties between the two companies.

Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable issued a statement, in which he said: "There seems to be an impression abroad that there is an insurance war. There is no such thing." He then reviewed the trouble from the Equitable's point of view and asserted that the agents who had changed had done so because of the difference in the plans of compensation utilized by the two companies.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. G. McCullough has been appointed special agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company for Indiana.

The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company has reinsured the Tennessee business of the Delaware Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

A business meeting and dinner of the field force of the Prudential Insurance Company, which was attended by 500 agents of that company, was held last evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Advices from Louisville, Ky., state that the Manchester, North German, Westchester and Transatlantic Insurance Companies have approved the sole agency plan, which the fire insurance agents of that city are endeavoring to put in force.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company yesterday President A. J. Clinton, Secretary T. J. Gaines, and Assistant Secretary William Burns were re-elected. At a previous meeting of the stockholders the following Directors were chosen to serve during the ensuing year: Henry Meyer, Frederic Stevens, A. J. Clinton, Augustus F. Holly, Joseph H. Choate, John D. Skidmore, G. G. Williams, Charles De Rham, Jr., George G. De Witt, John L. Riker, John W. Condit, William B. Isham, and George H. Prentiss.

The insurance on the property of Thomas Kelly, at 464 to 470 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire Monday night, was distributed as follows: On buildings, English-American Underwriters', $7,500; Traders', $5,000; Allemannia, $4,500; Agricultural, $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Union of Philadelphia, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Caledonian, $1,750; Western of Toronto, $1,750; Home of Baltimore, $1,750. On stock, Providence-Washington, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,000; Capital, $1,500; British America, $1,000; Erie, $1,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

MISS HOWE ACCEPTS $5,000.

Will Not Again Face Ordeal of Trial in Her Suit Against Mrs. Skinner.

Miss Mary E. Howe, who sued Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner for $24,750 as compensation for services rendered as companion, and was awarded $5,000 by the jury on Monday, has decided to abide by the verdict, and her counsel yesterday, before Justice Truax, withdrew his motion for a new trial.

The motion was made on Monday, when counsel expressed dissatisfaction with the amount allotted, and asked for a new trial.

Counsel for the defendant also moved for a new trial upon exceptions and the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. Justice Truax fixed yesterday morning for hearing arguments.

When the case was called, counsel for the plaintiff, addressing Justice Truax, said that, in view of the publicity given to the proceedings, his client, although she was anything but satisfied with it, had decided to accept the jury's verdict for $5,000 rather than go through the ordeal of another public appearance in court. He (her counsel) therefore begged to withdraw his motion for a new trial, and only asked that 5 per cent. extra for counsel's fee be allowed.

Counsel for the defendant then again moved for a new trial.

Justice Truax denied this motion, allowed $250 to the plaintiff for counsel fees, and granted a stay of execution for thirty days.

The defendant's counsel said that his client would appeal the case.

The other suit brought by Miss Howe against Samuel Perry Skinner, Mrs. Skinner's husband, for alleged slander and the alienation of his wife's affections from her, will not be reached for several months.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

J. J. Little Re-elected President—Completed School Unavailable Because of Unrepaired Thoroughfares.

Joseph J. Little was re-elected President of the Board of Education yesterday to fill the unexpired term from Dec. 31 until Feb. 19, when the annual meeting of the board will be held. The board met for its regular monthly meeting at 146 Grand Street. Vice President Dresser of Brooklyn opened the session. Commissioner Burke nominated Mr. Little, and he was unanimously chosen by the eleven members present. Mr. Little thanked the Commissioners for their renewed expression of confidence.

A statement was read to show the percentage of the entire amount of money expended by the board in all the boroughs that is used for clerical help. The average in the Borough of Manhattan is the lowest, being about one-half of 1 per cent. In Brooklyn the average was seven-tenths of 1 per cent., in Queens about 2¼ per cent., and in Richmond 5 2-5 per cent.

"The average of clerical expense for all the boroughs," remarked President Little, "is barely 9 mills on the dollar."

A contract for $129,475 was awarded to John Langley for building School No. 5, in Long Island City, and sites for three new schools in Queens that have been under advisement were approved. One is in Jamaica, another at Graham and Hamilton Avenues, and the third in Vernon Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. An allowance of 5 per cent. of the total amount needed to complete the new hall in Fifty-ninth Street was given to the architect of the building. This amount was $7,695.13.

The Commissioners found themselves in the unusual position of soon having a completed school on their hands which is practically unavailable for use, owing to the miserable condition of the streets in its vicinity. This is the new School No. 173, at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, in the Bronx Borough. It will be ready for occupancy by Feb. 1. A resolution was adopted calling on the Department of Highways to repair the streets as speedily as possible.

The old question regarding the apportionment of the excise moneys was referred to the Committee on By-Laws to obtain an opinion on the disputed methods of payment from the Corporation Counsel.

Just as the meeting was about to adjourn, City Superintendent Maxwell arose and said that since the meeting opened he had been served with papers in a suit to show cause why certain teachers should not be appointed to the eligible list. The board voted to turn the papers over to the Corporation Counsel.

DEWEY ARCH BENEFITS.

President Ward Congratulates the Sculpture Society on Its Work.

At a meeting of the National Sculpture Society, held on Tuesday evening, the annual report of the President of the society, J. Q. A. Ward, was read. After referring to the experience of the members that exhibitions of sculpture could only be held at intervals of two or three years, and that after the close of the exhibition of 1898 it was a problem as to what special activity should occupy the attention of members last year, the report stated that "the inventive genius of one of our members soon threw us into a field of activity that was monumental in its labors and its results. It was seen that the proposed reception to Admiral Dewey would afford an opportunity for the materialization of some of our theoretical ideas concerning the employment of art in this city on such public occasions.

"The Dewey arch has become perfectly familiar to millions of people who had never before heard the name of our society, and this temporary monument in Madison Square has already made its way into the permanent records of our time. The press of Europe and America have reproduced it in a thousand forms. It has awakened in the public mind a desire for beautifying the city that makes fertile ground for the seeds of art which you may scatter around."

Mr. Ward speaks of the agreeable relations that existed between the sculptors and the city authorities during the arrangements for the erection of the arch and while it was being constructed.

With regard to other matters, the report states that the society made a notable increase in membership during 1899, and that it is now out of debt and has a comfortable balance.

The Dewey Arch Committee made its final report at the meeting, and the following members were elected to the council: I. W. Drummond, Charles H. Niehaus, Karl Bitter, S. P. Avery, J. J. Boyle, and Charles C. Haight.

SALE OF RARE STAMPS.

Low Prices at First Offering of the Hunter Collection.

The auction sale of postage stamps collected by F. W. Hunter of this city opened in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last evening with a good attendance of buyers. The prices, however, did not quite average the figures expected, some of the more rare of the lots going for considerably less than the values placed upon them. The sale is the most important of its kind ever held in this country. It is to be continued this and to-morrow evenings, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of next week.

At last evening's sale, which consisted entirely of United States stamps, Lot No. 106, a Brattleborough five-cent stamp of 1846, brought $350. It was expected that it would fetch about $500. A New Haven unused red five-cent stamp of the issue of 1845 brought $315, nearly $100 below the valuation, and a Baltimore five-cent stamp of 1846, on the original letter, brought $255. All three stamps were bought by Dr. Bowers of Bridgeport, Conn., who is said to own the finest collection in America.

The St. Louis Postmasters' stamps went at comparatively low prices, considering their rarity. A five-cent stamp of 1845 brought $77; another of different type, $40, and a ten-cent stamp of Type I, $81. Of the 1846 St. Louis issue, a five-cent stamp of Type II. brought $65; a ten-cent stamp of Type II., $66, (regarded as a very low price,) and a ten-cent stamp of Type III., $60.

What is regarded as the most valuable stamp of the Hunter collection is to be sold to-morrow evening. It is a British Guiana two-cent stamp of 1850, a specimen of the first issue of the colony. It was purchased at the De Coppet sale by Mr. Hunter for $1,010, but has greatly increased in value since then.

City Bonds Advertised.

Controller Coler yesterday advertised for proposals for $5,568,483.90 of city bonds, which will be sold by the Sinking Fund Commissioners on Jan. 23. All of these bonds are payable in gold and bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. Of the bonds to be sold $1,650,000 run until Oct. 1, 1919, and the balance mature on Nov. 1, 1940.

CHILD KILLED BY TROLLEY.

Run Down While on Her Way to Spend Her Mother's Gift for Candy.

The life of five-year-old Minnie Ruppert, the daughter of a tailor living at 144 George Street, Brooklyn, was crushed out yesterday afternoon by Trolley Car 774 of the Flushing and Knickerbocker Avenue line. The accident occurred at Knickerbocker Avenue and Jefferson Street, Williamsburg. The child was on her way to a confectioner's shop to spend a penny her mother had given her a few minutes before. The little one, who was mangled in a terrible manner, lived for more than an hour after the accident, dying in St. Catharine's Hospital, where she had been removed.

The car was in charge of Motorman Michael Duffy, and was on its way to the Brooklyn Bridge. As the car reached Jefferson Street, in Knickerbocker Avenue, Duffy saw the child on the curbstone. She suddenly started to cross the tracks. Duffy turned off the power and applied the brakes, but the car could not be stopped in time. The fender struck the child and scooped her up, but she bounded out again and one of the wheels passed over her abdomen.

The accident was witnessed by many persons, and in a few minutes an excited and angry crowd gathered about Duffy. He was overcome with grief. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and Dr. Keller, who responded immediately, had the child placed in the ambulance and taken to the hospital. Duffy was arrested and locked up in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station. He said that he had done everything that was possible to avoid the accident.

When the mother of the child learned of the horrible death of her little one she became crazed with grief.

SLATER SHOOTING REVIVED.

Grand Jury to Investigate the Case—Capt. Price Subpoenaed.

The January Grand Jury yesterday decided to investigate the shooting of Frederick Slater by Willis Rosser in Madison Square Garden during the bicycle races a few weeks ago.

Rosser was discharged on Tuesday in the Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Pool, because no complainant appeared against him. The action taken by the Grand Jury is unusual, in that it was taken without any suggestion from the District Attorney's office.

The case will be taken up to-morrow. Subpoenas have been sent out for Capt. Price, the Clerk of Magistrate Pool's court, and half a dozen other witnesses.

Acting District Attorney McIntyre says it is an outrage that Rosser should go free without even a trial.

"The discharge," said he, "was clearly against the spirit of the law. If the shooting had caused a panic among the thousands of people in Madison Square Garden at the time it occurred, several deaths might have been the result, and Rosser would certainly have been held for murder."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06½
Lard, prime	6.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@64¼c; No. 2 red, 66¼@67c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@23c; No. 2 white, 25@25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 52½@53c; No. 3 barley, 38@41c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl., $9.20@$10.55; lard, per 100 lb, $5.60@$5.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—The price of cotton took a higher level to-day, although speculation continued to show more or less hesitation in the face of decidedly bullish factors. Prices on the first call were 1 point lower to 1 point higher, and business was very slack until the later Liverpool cables showed a net improvement on futures. Increased transactions in spot cotton. A covering movement set in, which continued more or less active throughout the session. The market was stimulated also by strong accounts from Southern spot markets, a small movement of cotton at the ports, bullish advices from the interior, and private cables indicating more disposition on the part of foreign spinners to buy cotton. At the best point the market showed a net gain of 9@10 points, after which there was a partial reaction. In the session drew to a close Wall Street buying became a feature, and local shorts displayed no little anxiety. The market was finally very steady at a net advance of 4@10 points. A Wall Street commission house sent out the following late to-day: "For the most part holders of spot cotton continue firm, and there are as yet no evidences of any extensive liquidation of the speculative holdings in the interior points. European consumers are for the present awaiting developments in America. Their stocks are steadily decreasing, however, and it is only a question of time when they must be replenished." A leading railroad man of the Southwest writes: "I am absolutely certain this cotton crop will not exceed 8,500,000 bales, and I do not believe it will reach this figure. The crop along our line, which runs through Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana, and a part of Texas, is 50 per cent. short. While the Louisiana crop is much better than either Texas or Arakansas, it is still fully 30 per cent. short of last season's crop." Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported as follows: Mobile, 7 3-16c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7½c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7⅜c; Memphis, St. Louis, 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.18	7.23	7.18	7.25@7.26
February	7.15	7.21	7.15	7.23@7.24
March	7.20	7.28	7.18	7.27@7.28
April	7.23	7.28	7.23	7.30@7.31
May	7.29	7.34	7.25	7.33@7.34
June	7.29	7.34	7.29	7.34@7.35
July	7.30	7.36	7.27	7.36@7.37
August	7.26	7.36	7.25	7.35@7.36
September				
October	6.72	6.77	6.72	6.87@6.89
November	6.69	6.73	6.69	6.77@6.78
December				6.74@6.76

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 22,000 bales; receipts, land, 4 13-32d; futures opened quiet, sellers at 1 point net higher. January-February, 4 12½d; February-March, 4 09½@4 10d; March-April, 4 06½@4 07d; April-July-August, 3.62b; August-September, 3.58d; September-October, 3.51d; October-November, 3.44d; January, 4.15½b. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, quiet but steady.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The wool market continues quiet but is very firm, pending the general opening of the goods market. Such goods as have been shown have opened at advances ranging all the way from 15 to 40 per cent. over last year, and a satisfactory business is reported to have been done thus far. Just at present the manufacturers are not purchasing wool very liberally, although they have been a little more in evidence the past week, and have taken some small lots of medium wools and fine Australian. The entire business of the week has been of a retail character, and the total sales aggregate but 2,565,000 pounds. Prices continue to maintain much strength, and the traders are so confident as to the future of wool that they have already contracted for a considerable portion of next season's clip at prices ranging all the way from 60 to 73 cents clean, landed in Boston. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,387,000 pounds domestic and 178,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,565,000, against a total of 2,505,600 for the previous week, and against a total of 3,210,500 for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 have amounted to 5,070,600 pounds, against 7,006,500 pounds for the corresponding time last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73⅞	73 15-16	73⅝	73¾
July	73¼	73⅞	73 5-16	73½
Corn—				
May				39⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67 13-16	68 1-16	67½	67¾
July	68⅛	68¼	67 15-16	68⅛
Corn—				
May	32¾	33¼	32¾	33
July	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33¾
Oats—				
May	23 13-16	24	23 13-16	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Both factions in the wheat trade had a share in the fluctuations yesterday, and at the close, although prices were ⅛@⅜c under the previous night, it was rather difficult to tell just which side had the advantage, as the market showed steadiness of undertone and was somewhat above the lowest point of the day. The bears were successful in controlling the market all of the forenoon, and yielded to bull operations only in the last hour, when another war scare brought about a sudden covering movement that rallied prices ⅛@⅜c from the lowest point. From a speculative standpoint the market was without much feature all day. Early weakness resulted from disappointing Liverpool cables and selling by room operators who had carried wheat over night. The Liverpool market closed ¼d lower, but was not followed by the French markets, which left off 10@20 points higher, although without much influence upon our market. The Michigan State report claimed that the chances were against even a fair crop of wheat. A feature of some interest in the afternoon and perhaps a moderate factor in the late advance was an export business of 32 loads at New York and outports, including a cargo of about 140,000 bushels of No. 2 red for Lisbon. If continued on a somewhat broader scale the bulls believe that this renewed interest on the part of exporters will sooner or later supply the much-needed attraction for outside speculative interest and support. It was reported that the Iowa Elevator at Chicago had been taken out of the list of public houses, so that its stock of 1,153,000 bushels of wheat would disappear from the visible supply on Monday. Another dispatch claimed that The Chicago Trade Bulletin had estimated the amount in farm hands at 258,000,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Jan. 10.—Wheat, lower, firm; No. 2, cash, 68¼c; May, 72c bid. Corn, dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye, no sales. Clover seed active, new, $5.65; March, $5.70, bid. Oil, unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; May, 65c; July, 66¼@66⅝c. On track, No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60⅝c.

DULUTH, Jan. 10.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅜c; May, 66¾c; July, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 61⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 59⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 65¼@66¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼@64c. Rye, No. 1, 55½c. Barley, No. 2, 44@46c; sample, 35@42½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40c. for both elevator and delivered, and 40c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track, white, 31@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43½@44½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.70; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.10@$2.25. Rye Flour —Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 95@96c; coarse, 79@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.50; Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; citv feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Flour—First patents, $3.30@$3.40; second patents, $3.10@$3.20; first clear, $2.10@$2.30. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.30@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS —Smoking bellies, 6½@6¾c; 10 lb, 5¾@6c; 12 lb, pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Shoulders, 5½@5¾c; city greens, 8½@8¾c. Western greens, 8¾@9c; country, 5¼@5½c. TALLOW—City, 4¾@4¾c; refined lard, South America, $6.40; Continent, $6.40; Brazil kegs, $7.75; compound, city, 5⅝@6c; lard stearine, 7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 85s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear middles, heavy, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 lb, 45s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, in tierces, 30s; American, refined, in pails, 31s 6d. Butter—Finest United States and good, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 57s 6d; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s 6d; Australian, in London, 27s. Prime city, 27s 6d; refined, January-April, 20s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 28s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾c. Linseed oil, 24s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee was decidedly strong throughout the session, except for occasional intervals of business under profit taking. Business was very active. On the first call the feeling was firm with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. Later business carried the advance to 10@20 points over the closing figures of yesterday. Unusual business was transacted on the opening call, when sales reached 14,750 bags. Transactions up to noon had been increased to 27,250 bags. For the entire session the transactions were 54,750 bags, with the market finally barely steady in tone at a net advance of 5@10 points on some options. Others were unchanged to 5 points lower. The further improvement in Brazil coffee futures was based largely upon the leading firmness of spot coffee, quotations for which closed on the basis of 7¾c for No. 7 Rio, while some brokers were quoting 7¾c. The extreme views of spot holders checked business somewhat. Warehouse deliveries were again very heavy, and the cable news showed continued strength in the markets of Europe and Brazil. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.65	6.65	6.55	6.50@6.55
February	6.30	6.75	6.65	6.60@6.65
March	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.65@6.70
April	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75@6.80
May	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.90
June	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95
July	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95@6.96
August	6.95	7.00	6.95	6.96@6.97
September	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10
October	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.10@7.15
November	7.25	7.30	7.15	7.15@7.20
December	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, coffee market firm; good average Santos, 9$000; receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 625,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened ½ pfennig higher, at 2:30 P. M., ½@1¼ pfennig net higher; sales, 36,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened irregular, ½@¾f higher; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., irregular and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 70,000 bags. January, 42.75; February, 43.00; March, 43.50; April, 43.75; May, 44.25; June, 44.25; July, 44.75; August, 45.00; September, 45.25; October, 45.50; November, 45.75; December, 9$950; exchange, 3 5-16d; market firm; No. 7 Rio, cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, none; stock, 203,000 bags; cleared

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4.5-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c. $23; iron, Southern, No. 1 foundry, $30; No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $30; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $26; Exchange, lead, $4.45, and for copper, $16.50.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $26; Exchange, lead, $4.45, and for copper, $16.50. Spelter, $4.50; broker's price for lead, $4.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 31½@32c; prime Summer yellow, 35½@36c; off Summer yellow, 35½c; prime white, 37@38c; butter grades, 37@37½c; prime white, 37@38c; prime Winter 50c; American, boiled—American, raw, 49@65c; lard oil, 48@50c. Linseed—American, raw, 49@50c; Calcutta, raw, 51@52c; Calcutta, boiled, 51@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 52½@53c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.02½@$1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.90; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 49½@50c; resin, $1.20@$1.25; crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.90; tar, $1.25.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 50c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves — Bulls, $3@$4.20; cows, $1.85@$4. Calves—Veals, $4.50@$8.25; little calves, $4; barnyard calves, $2.50@$3.25; Southern calves, $3; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.80; Canada lambs, $6.60@$6.90; culls, $4.50@$5. Hogs, $4.70@$4.80; pigs, $4.75 @$4.85.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

F. F. RITCHIE.—F. F. Ritchie, merchant tailor at 187 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Andrew M. Houstoun. The business was managed by Henry A. Ritchie. Furlong & O'Connell, the attorneys in the matter, said that the liabilities were $2,000, and the nominal assets $4,000, and that the assignment was caused by poor collections.

TIME DELIVERY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against McGrath & Stierle, who did business as the Time Delivery Company at 52 and 54 Lafayette Place, for $710 in favor of Michael McGrath, which was obtained on the ground that they had disposed of their property. The Sheriff levied on nine horses, a wagon, and harness, but a claim was afterward put in by Amelia S. McGrath that she owned the property under a chattel mortgage given Dec. 30 for $3,000. The firm had been in business since March 22 last.

ISIDOR HOLTSBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received four writs of replevin against the stock of Isidor Holtsberg, dealer in dry goods at 66 Hester Street, who made an assignment on Monday, caused, it was said, by losses in the Klondike, where he went two years ago prospecting. The replevins aggregate $5,828 in favor of the following creditors: John McCann, $1,078; Abegg & Rusch, $1,318; Samuel Bernhard, $1,597, and the H. B. Claflin Company, $1,835.

Out of Town.

LEROY PAYNE.—Leroy Payne, a livery stable keeper in Chicago, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. He asks to be relieved of an indebtedness of $188,657. He says he has no assets.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM.—Michael Cunningham, a traveling salesman, who lives in Salt Lake, Utah, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in the Federal court. His liabilities are placed at $132,678, and his assets at $50,461. His principal creditors are New York firms.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS B. HALL.—Morris B. Hall of Everett, a real estate dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Boston yesterday. Liabilities are $338,537; assets, $75,993.

HERBERT A. ROBERTS.—Le Roy S. Gove has been appointed receiver of the assets of Herbert A. Roberts, shoe dealer at Third Avenue and Astor Place, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday.

JACOB HARRIS.—Jacob Harris, manager at 928 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,975 and nominal assets of $568 in worthless accounts. He was formerly a tailor at 22 Ann Street.

CHARLES A. BLOHM.—Charles A. Blohm, clerk at 346 Greenwich Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,614 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally from 1890 to 1897. He was formerly a produce commission merchant.

ELIAS ROSENBERG.—Elias Rosenberg, manufacturer of suspenders at 60 White Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,432 and assets of $4,300, consisting of merchandise, $2,800, and book accounts, $1,500. The Sheriff received an attachment against him on the 4th inst. for $554.

D. B. & T. R. B. DOLE.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday at Boston by David B. Dole and Thomas R. B. Dole, now of Fitchburg, but formerly co-partners engaged in business at Laramie, Wyo. The partnership was dissolved in 1898, and the petition is filed to settle some of the old claims. The liabilities are scheduled at $135,304. There are no assets.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

James and Allan Macnaughtan Among Those Released by Judge Brown.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-seven bankrupts, among whom were James Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, whose liabilities were $1,129,530, and Allan Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Wool Exchange, whose liabilities amounted to $1,149,530.

Among the other discharges granted were John B. McGeorge, stock broker of 30 Broad Street, liabilities $40,936; Julia Mays, facial artist at 240 Fifth Avenue, formerly dealer in dry goods at 58 West Twenty-third Street, liabilities $25,462, and Simon Hays & Sons, formerly clothing dealers at Rochester, liabilities $93,138.

Arrests in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday ordered the arrest of Abraham and Nathan Lipke, alleged bankrupts, their creditors alleging that they were about to leave the country. The order was executed by United States Marshal Henkel, and the men were committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,500 bail each.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDHOUS, Frederick—Leo Tritsch..... $418
AYOOB, Rachid—K. Freije..... 174
ADAMS, William D.—New Amsterdam Gas Company.....
ALLEN, Rudolph—A. S. Taylor..... 38
APGAR, Henry J.—Louis Levy..... 72
BOHLMANN, Herman J.—H. J. Kumberger et al..... 47
BECK

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,000,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office at Hoffman House.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York.
298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 M. of the 15th day of January, 1900, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of three thousand three hundred ($3,300) dollars.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
of the City of New York, Trustee,
No. 30 Broad St.
January 10th, 1900.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

American Bicycle Co.

The engraved stock certificates of the above company are now ready for delivery in exchange for the interim receipts properly endorsed on presentation at the office of the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

National City Bank
"RIGHTS."
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest: WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,

BANK BOOK No. 365,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

American Hide & Leather Company

First Mortgage Six Per Cent.
Sinking Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds.

Total authorized issue	**$10,000,000**
Of which reserved	**1,555,000**
Present issue	**$8,445,000**

CAPITAL STOCK OF COMPANY.

(1) Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, with preference as to dividends and assets (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	$13,000,000
(2) Common Stock (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	11,500,000
Total present issue capital stock	$24,500,000
Reserved unissued	$10,500,000

Bonds dated September 1, 1899; due September 1, 1919.
Coupons payable March and September.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

TRUSTEE OF MORTGAGE:
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund sufficient to purchase $150,000 face value of bonds at not exceeding 115 per cent. If not so obtainable, sinking fund is to be invested in securities approved by the Trustee of the mortgage. This fund with its accumulations will, it is estimated, amount in twenty years to at least the sum of $4,500,000.

Entire issue redeemable at 115 and interest; but no partial right of compulsory redemption even for sinking fund.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President,
THOMAS W. HALL.
1st Vice-President, W. N. Eisendrath.
2d Vice-President, E. L. White.
3d Vice-President, Theodore S. Haight.
Treasurer, C. W. Tidd.
Secretary, Charles A. Haskell.

Attention is directed to the following letter of Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Company:

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1900.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Company, New York.

"DEAR SIRS: In answer to your request for information in regard to American Hide and Leather Company First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, I beg to say that the total authorized issue is $10,000,000 bonds, of which $8,445,000 bonds have been issued, leaving $1,555,000 bonds in the treasury of the Company. Of these treasury bonds, $1,000,000 may only be issued upon the acquisition of new properties which shall become subject to the existing mortgage. The bonds are payable in twenty years from date, namely, on September 1, 1919; coupons are payable March and September; and the principal and interest are payable in gold coin. The Trustee of the mortgage is the Colonial Trust Company of New York. The mortgage provides a sinking fund for the purchase at not over 115 per cent. and interest of $150,000 bonds per annum. If bonds cannot be bought at 115 or less, the sinking-fund is to be invested in a manner satisfactory to the Trustee of the mortgage. Bonds in sinking-fund are to draw interest, which is likewise to be invested or used in purchase of outstanding bonds. The bonds cannot be partially redeemed for sinking-fund purposes, but the entire issue can be redeemed at any time at 115 and interest, upon notice as provided in the mortgage.

The total authorized capital stock of the company is $35,000,000, of which one-half, or $17,500,000, is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with preference as to dividends and assets, and $17,500,000 is common stock. Of this capitalization, only $13,000,000 of preferred and $11,500,000 of common stock have been issued, and of this upwards of $700,000 preferred and $350,000 common stock will be held in trust for the company for the purpose of acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. The properties now owned by the American Hide and Leather Company and covered by its mortgage were formerly those of

W. N. EISENDRATH & CO., CHICAGO.	HALL, HAIGHT & CO., New York and Boston.	C. T. ROENITZ LEATHER CO., Sheboygan, Wis.
WM. BECKER LEATHER CO., MILWAUKEE.	STEPHEN DOW & CO., BOSTON.	JAMES SKINNER LEATHER CO., BOSTON.
WHITE BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	BERNARD & FRIEDMAN, BOSTON.	WALKER-OAKLEY CO., CHICAGO.
BUSWELL, HUBBARD & CO., BOSTON.	J. P. CRANE & CO., BOSTON.	E. C. COTTLE & SON, BOSTON.
MIDDLESEX LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	WATAUGA TANNING CO., BOSTON.	J. B. WEED & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
ALLEY BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	M. ROBSON LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	B. F. THOMPSON & CO., BOSTON.
LAMBEAU LEATHER CO., CHICAGO.	JOHN BLAKE, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.	JOSEPH HECHT & SONS, NEW YORK.
WM. TIDD & CO., BOSTON.		

These properties now represent about seventy-five per cent. of the upper-leather business of the United States. The business of the American Hide and Leather Company is that of manufacturing UPPER LEATHER and not sole leather, AND ACCORDINGLY THE COMPANY IS NOT A COMPETITOR OF THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The report of the Audit Company of New York, which has examined the books of these concerns, shows the average annual net earnings of all the properties as operated separately before they were acquired by the American Hide and Leather Company to be the sum of **$1,585,748.42, being more than three times the amount necessary to pay interest on the $8,445,000 bonds outstanding.**

These properties were acquired free of debt and encumbrance, and the Company assumed no outstanding liabilities.

I am familiar with the value of the various plants acquired and now owned by the Company, and in my opinion the conservative value of such plants as going concerns, together with the quick assets and cash now on hand, represents much more than the total amount of the bonds and preferred stock issued.

All of the plants acquired by the Company are now working at their full capacity, and the entire output is sold for at least sixty days in advance at satisfactory prices. The estimated output of the Company will be from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually.

The upper-leather industry is well known to be one of the most conservative and stable industries in the country. It has been largely carried on by old-established houses in the Eastern States and in the large cities of the Middle West, where most of the plants acquired are situated. Experience has shown that the industry can be established upon a reliable and paying basis only after long experience and the investment of capital for a considerable period. The value of the good-will of the various concerns which this company has acquired is consequently very great.

The demand for all the articles produced is constant and unfailing, while the records of the business for a period of twenty-five years show fewer failures than in any other mercantile or manufacturing business.

It has been customary hitherto for each factory to produce all or many of the various classes of goods embraced in the trade. Now, each factory acquired by the company manufactures that class of goods for which it is peculiarly adapted by situation and construction. By this division of labor, as well as by the common use of the best patterns and methods of manufacture known to the trade, a better article is being produced at less cost of manufacture. The saving effected in these various respects, and in economies of administration, transportation, etc., will, in the opinion of leading tanners, in which I concur, **increase the net earnings to more than $2,750,000 annually.**

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. HALL, President."

The new Company, according to the above estimate, should therefore make the following showing:

Net earnings, say	**$2,750,000**
Annual interest charge on $8,445,000 bonds	**506,700**
	$2,243,300
Sinking fund, say	**172,500**
Balance available for dividends	**$2,070,800**
7 per cent. dividends on $13,000,000 Preferred Stock	**910,000**
Surplus	**$1,160,800**

Equal to over 10 per cent. on $11,500,000 Common Stock.

The Audit Company of New York have made the following report:

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & COMPANY,
Mills Building, New York.

DEAR SIRS:

"We have made an audit of the accounts of the following firms and companies for periods varying in each case from four to ten years, to wit:

W. N. Eisendrath & Co.	Hall, Haight & Co.	C. T. Roenitz Leather Co.
Wm. Becker Leather Co.	Stephen Dow & Co.	James Skinner Leather Co.
White Bros. & Co.	Bernard & Friedman.	Walker-Oakley Co.
Buswell, Hubbard & Co.	J. P. Crane & Co.	E. C. Cottle & Son.
Middlesex Leather Co.	Watauga Tanning Co.	J. B. Weed & Co.
Alley Bros. & Co.	M. Robson Leather Co.	B. F. Thompson & Co.
Lambeau Leather Co.	John Blake.	Joseph Hecht & Sons.
Wm. Tidd & Co.		

In these examinations we have deducted from the profits of the various concerns proper allowances for depreciation on buildings and machinery, and the maximum amount for management. We have added to the profits the amounts paid in each case for interest on borrowed money.

We certify that under these conditions the total average annual net earnings of all the companies and firms named above for the periods stated in each case amounted to the sum of **($1,585,748.42) one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents.**

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager."

Attest: E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, September 19, 1899.

Reference is also made to the following letter from Messrs. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE and Messrs. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.:

DEAR SIRS: We are familiar with the proceedings connected with the incorporation of the American Hide and Leather Company, the issue of its capital stock, the execution of its First Mortgage and Supplemental Mortgage, and the issue of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds to the amount of $8,445,000.

We are of opinion that the American Hide and Leather Company has been legally organized; that it has legal power to issue capital stock to the amount of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of preferred stock and seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of common stock; that of this capital stock $13,000,000 par value of Preferred and $11,500,000 par value of Common Stock has been issued in due form for property or cash, and that the action of the directors and stockholders in respect of the issuance of such stock is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are also of opinion that the Company had legal power to execute its First Mortgage, dated September 20, 1899, and its supplemental mortgage, dated October 2, 1899, to the Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, and to issue bonds thereunder and secured thereby, and that the action of the Company in respect of the execution of said mortgages and the issuance of said bonds is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are, dear sirs,
Yours respectfully,
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN.

To Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York.

Copies of the Mortgages may be had at the offices of the undersigned.

Application will be made to have the bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS **$2,445,000** HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE VENDORS, AND $3,200,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD OR WITHDRAWN FOR INVESTMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER THE REMAINING $2,800,000 BONDS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT **101 and interest**, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE **Colonial Trust Company, New York**, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900, WHEN BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPEN AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THE SAME DATE, OR EARLIER.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR OR TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building, New York.
E. H. GAY & CO.,
131 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.

January 11, 1900.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

An Absolutely Safe-Guarded Investment.
Yielding 16 Per Cent on Present Cost.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

OF JOPLIN, MO.

The ONLY COMPANY in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields issuing to its stockholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits, certified as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of Boston, New York, London and Manchester, England), who supervise its accounts.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

This company offers investors

Valuable Properties, actively producing, under business management, now paying 12 per cent, and carrying forwarded a surplus of 10 per cent.

Low-Priced Shares, sure to advance in value rapidly.

Large Earnings, even on $30 ore, as demonstrated by the chartered accountants in their examination of the properties.

Dividends equalling those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment.

Absolute Security of its shareholders' interests.

This company pays regular monthly dividends of one per cent, with extra dividends from time to time, as warranted by its net receipts.

The four new mills now in course of construction will increase the company's net annual income to **42 per cent.** on its entire capital stock.

300,000 SHARES

of its stock are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

At the above price the shares net 16 per cent. on their cost, and NO INVESTOR can afford to let this company's offer pass without investigation.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, held Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH J. KITTEL.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
CHAS. A. STADLER,
PETER BOELGER, Jr.
DIRECTORS.
MATTHEW BAIRD,
PETER DOELGER, Jr.,
CHAS. P. DOELGER,
THOMAS J. DUNN,
WILLIAM FORSTER,
JOHN J. GIBBONS,
FRITZ HANDRICH,
JOHN J. HARRINGTON,
WILLIAM HOFFMANN,
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY,
JOSEPH J. KITTEL,
CHARLES PALM,
R. C. RATHBONE,
JOHN RIEFE,
HARRY S. ROTHSCHILD,
JOHN SLATTERY,
PERCIVAL C. SMITH,
CHAS. A. STADLER,
JOHN A. STRALEY,
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION FOR 1901.
JOHN DAVIDSON,
ROBERT LAMBERT,
WM. F. BAIRD.

(Signed.) L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jonathan Thorne,	Anton A. Raven,
John H. Pool,	George M. Coffin,
Alfred M. Bull,	Henry G. Wisner,
W. H. H. Moore,	Le Roy W. Baldwin,
Lewis F. Whitin,	Henry S. Deshon,
Duncan D. Parmly,	Daniel Bacon,
Henry K. Pomroy.	George L. Nichols.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next election: John L. Tonnele, L. V. F. Randolph and Henry G. Marquand.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Duncan D. Parmly was re-elected President, and Mr. Geo. M Coffin Vice President, both unanimously. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Arbuckle,	Edward C. Rice,
Henry C. Hulbert	Russell Sage,
Henry R. Ickelheimer	Randolph W. Townsend
Edward H. Perkins, Jr.	Edward Townsend,
Edward A. Price,	Edward Van Volkenburg
James R. Plum,	Antony Wallach.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Edward H. Perkins, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
At the annual election, January 9th, the following were elected for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.

Edmund D. Randolph,	J. Henry Dick,
Charles H. Marshall,	Thomas W. Evans,
Benjamin Perkins,	Edwin Einstein,
Edwin C. Sturges,	A. Gifford Agnew,
Cord Meyer,	Vernon H. Brown,

INSPECTORS.

William Kevan,	William Turnbull,
	George B. Agnew.

At a meeting of the Directors, January 10th, Benjamin Perkins was re-elected President; Charles H. Marshall, Vice President, and Alexander D. Seymour, 2d Vice President.
ALFRED H. TIMSON, Cashier.

New York County National Bank,
NO. 79 EIGHTH AVENUE,
New York City, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders held to-day the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Joseph Park,	Sam'l F. Jayne,
Isidor Straus,	Charles B. Webster,
Francis L. Leland,	Hobart J. Park,
	William H. Jennison.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Francis L. Leland was re-elected President and William H. Jennison Vice President.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—New York, January 10th, 1900.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 9th, 1900, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

Frederick D. Tappen,	Alexander H. Stevens,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Henry I. Barbey.
Thomas Denny,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Frederic W. Stevens,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens Vice President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 621 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 4 o'clock P. M.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER, T. H. FROEHLICH, } Secretaries.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At the annual election, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
HUDSON HOAGLAND,
DAVID S. WALTON,
GEORGE C. CLARKE,
SETH E. THOMAS,
WILLIAM B. PUTNEY,
GEORGE J. PERRY,
EUGENE BRITTON,
ADOLPH RUSCH,
AARON ADAMS,
FRANK W. STEARNS,
RICHARD B. KELLY,
ANDERSON FOWLER.
At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Hudson Hoagland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James M. Constable,	Darius O. Mills,
Chas. D. Leverich,	John L. Riker,
Geo. H. Byrd,	J. Kennedy Tod,
Gustav Amsinck,	Ebenezer S. Mason,
Anson W. Hard,	John Crosby Brown,
Henry B. Laidlaw,	Henry C. Swords,
	John G. McCullough.

And as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:
George Macculloch Miller, Buchanan Winthrop, Hermann H. Cammann.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Ebenezer S. Mason was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. John L. Riker was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of North America in New York, held at its banking rooms, 25 Nassau Street, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year, to wit:

Henry H. Cook,	John H. Flagler,
Elihu Root,	William F. Havemeyer,
Salem H. Wales,	Henry F. Dimock,
Warner Van Norden,	Mahlon D. Thatcher,
David H. Houghtaling.	Alvah Trowbridge,
	Daniel A. Heald.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors of said bank, held on Jan. 10 at 12:30 P. M., Mr. Warner Van Norden was re-elected President and Mr. William F. Havemeyer Vice President of this bank. H. CHAPIN, JR., Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Av. and 42d St.
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Fox,	Charles Reed,
Daniel T. Hoag,	Max J. Lissauer,
John H. Watson,	Thos. P. Fiske,
Wm. L. Skidmore,	Simeon Ford,
John S. Foster,	Lewis Seasongood,
Myer S. Isaacs,	D. H. Rowland.

As Inspectors of Election:

Henry S. Herrman,	N. Shiverick,
	Herman Mendel.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. D. H. Rowland was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Western National Bank of the City of New York.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held Jan. 9, 1900, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Valentine P. Snyder,	Chauncey M. Depew,
James W. Alexander,	Thomas H. Hubbard,
Ma. cellus Hartley,	James H. Hyde,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Brayton Ives,
Charles J. Canda,	John Howard Latham,
J. M. Ceballos,	James H. Parker,
William N. Coler, Jr.,	John E. Searles,
	Sydney F. Tyler.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held Jan. 10, 1900, Mr. Valentine P. Snyder was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James W. Alexander and Mr. Marcellus Hartley Vice Presidents.
H. A. SMITH,
Cashier and Secretary to the Board.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

Hon. Chas. A. Schieren,	Dick S. Ramsay,
Thos. Keck,	William Nelson Cromwell
Richard Young,	John J. Lapham,
A. Aug. Healy.	Wm. G. Hoople.
S. P. Mendel,	Geo. F. Perkins,
	Wm. L. Moffat.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 10th, 1900, Mr. D. S. Ramsay was elected President, Hon. Chas. A. Schieren was elected 1st Vice Prest., and Mr. Thos. Keck was elected 2d Vice Prest., all unanimously.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Jan. 10th, 1900.
ELECTION.
At the shareholders' meeting, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Henry E. Nesmith,	Charles M. Pratt,
Alexander E. Orr,	Henry Talmadge,
Charles H. Isham,	John Sinclair,
Lowell Lincoln,	William B. Boulton,
Henry Hentz,	Horace E. Garth.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Messrs. Horace E. Garth and Alexander E. Orr were unanimously re-elected President and Vice President, respectively
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.—New York, January 9th, 1900.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

L. F. Dommerich,	Samuel M. Schafer,
Antonio Gonzalez,	Herm. Stutzer,
Marcellus Hartley,	Casimir Tag,
Harmon W. Hendricks,	Edward N. Taller,
Henry R. Kunhardt,	Frederick Von Bernuth,
Robert Reutter,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Henry Rocholl,	Charles A. Zoebisch,
Alfred Roelker,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Casimir Tag was re-elected President, and Mr. Henry Rocholl Vice-President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Jan. 10, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Jan. 9, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas Russell,	John R. Hegeman,
Theodore M. Ives,	Haley Fiske,
John M. Crane,	John A. Hiltner,
Joseph S. Stout,	William C. Horn,
	Francis B. Griffin.

At a meeting of the new board, held this day, John M. Crane was re-elected President and John A. Hiltner Vice President, both unanimously. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Paper Bag Machine and Manufacturing Company, and the election of trustees of said company, will be held on Thursday, January 18, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at Room No. 520, on the fifth floor.—Dated New York City, January 3, 1900. ALBERT H. WALKER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George B. Carhart,	William Barbour,
Oliver S. Carter,	James A. Blair,
Sumner R. Stone,	Henry B. Stokes,
D. H. McAlpin,	Charles Parsons,
Charles R. Flint,	Anson R. Flower.

The following gentlemen were elected Inspectors of Election for 1901:
George S. Hastings,
Edward Stone,
Amory S. Carhart.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Oliver S. Carter was unanimously re-elected President.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-34 EAST FORTY SECOND STREET.
New York, January 10, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held January 9, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas L. James,	Charles C. Clarke,
William R. Grace,	Marcellus Hartley,
Noah Davis,	James D. Layng,
Matthew C. D. Borden,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt
H. Walter Webb,	E. V. W. Rossiter.

And for Inspectors of Election Charles F. James and Eben E. Olcott.
At a subsequent meeting of the board Thomas L. James was re-elected President and E. V. W. Rossiter Vice President, both unanimously.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, January 9, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. Ross Appleton,	Alfred Peats,
Richard L. Brewster,	Charles P. Rogers,
Frank N. Doubleday,	Frederick B. Schenck,
Caspar Fechteler,	Frank Seaman,
Irving C. Gaylord,	Morris E. Sterne,
Frank W. Kinsman, Jr.,	George F. Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. George F. Vail was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Charles P. Rogers was unanimously elected Vice President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
The Eagle Fire Company,
New York, Jany. 10th, 1900.
At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

Henry Meyer,	G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens,	Charles De Rahm, Jr.,
A. J. Clinton,	Geo. G. De Witt,
Augustus F. Holly,	John L. Riker,
Joseph H. Choate,	John Wm. Condit,
John D. Skidmore,	Wm. B. Isham,
	Geo. H. Prentiss.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.
HOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
At the annual election, held on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

Gordon G. Brinckerhoff,	Henry Hofheimer,
William H. Chase,	George F. Johnson,
Max Danziger,	Adolph D. Bendheim.
	Kennedy.
	Henry W.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: James H. Breslin, Wm. H. Gelshenen, James McCutcheon, Charles T. Wills, Robert Dunlap, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 10th, 1900, Mr. Wm. H. Gelshenen was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Charles W. Morse was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, January 9, 1900.
At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

David Banks	Charles Banks,
Joseph Rogers,	Raymond Jenkins,
	David Banks, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Raymond Jenkins was unanimously re-elected President and David Banks Vice President for the ensuing year.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 3, 1900.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, January 22, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1900. O. F. ZOLL

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 10	543,738
To date this year	4,205,800
Corresponding date last year	6,778,134

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 10	$1,027,000
To date this year	$11,511,100
Corresponding date last year	$43,584,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4¼@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar pf.	2¼	Lake Erie & West	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Great North. pf.	1⅜	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
Knick. Ice., Chi.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Federal Steel	1
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. Malting	1¼	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	¾	Int. Silver	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	8¾	Lake E. & West. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	2
Brklyn Rapid Tr.	1¼	Nat. Lin. Oil, t. c.	½
Brunswick	⅞	Nat. Steel	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Pullman Car	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rep. Iron & Steel	1½
C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅞	Union Bag & P.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Col. Mid. pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	2
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	¾		

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N t changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & H. V. ext. 4s	3	L. & N. coll. tr. 4s	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	1½	Manhattan 4s	2
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st	1½	Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	1½	4s	1
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	2	Pacific Coast 1st	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref.	1	So. Pac. of Cal. 5s, stpd.	1⅛

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Blind pool policies had sensational exposition in Wall Street yesterday. The Sugar Trust gave it. The annual meeting of that corporation was held over in Jersey City, and by way of preliminary to the voting of proxies for Directors the President of the company submitted an address the tenor of which was to the effect that it was well to earn dividends before paying them, and that (with mystery ruling in Sugar Trust affairs) all was uncertain—as to earnings, as to dividends, and as to everything.

Sugar Trust stock just before the announcement of these observations by Mr. Havemeyer was quoted on the Stock Exchange above 130. With a rush it fell to 117. Later in the day—and wholly upon short covering apparently—the quotation was lifted two or three points, but in so far as either records or indications went all testimony seemed to be promising further disturbance, upsets, and losses.

Naturally all the other blind pools on the Stock Exchange became shaky in sympathy with Sugar Trust demoralization. Brooklyn Rapid Transit tumbled, Tobacco Trust fell off, the whole list of mysteries lost credit, shrinking in market value.

Yet it would be difficult for any fair-minded observer to find warrant for surprise in the Sugar Trust disclosure. Only reckless gamblers have been willing to toy with such stocks. When a purchaser commits himself to a "security" of whose value, of whose assets and liabilities, earnings and expenses, nothing whatsoever can be learned, there is small occasion for sympathy—for such purchasers are reckless wholly and entitled to no higher rank than the yokel at the country fair who introduces himself to three-card monte.

Generally now Wall Street apprehends a reduction in the Sugar Trust dividend. In so far as knowledge of the company's actual resources is concerned nothing warrants this—for suspicion to-day is upon the same level with confidence and enthusiasm of previous days, not a fact anywhere being disclosed now any more than in the past.

One interesting incident at yesterday's annual meeting of the Sugar Trust centred in the appointment of a committee to audit and report to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts facts touching the property's condition. In Massachusetts legal requirements operate, and this trust—most arrogant of all—finds it needful to bow to the extent that Massachusetts law demands. Why less obligation is felt toward the company's security holders, why trust contempt should be shown for the New York Stock Exchange, is not readily understandable. Some time it may be that the State of New York and the New York Stock Exchange and the actual owners of securities may wake up and be as self-respecting as is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—and Massachusetts requirements are certainly insignificant enough.

Meanwhile, with mystery proceeding, the man who buys Sugar Trust stock for investment or sells it for speculation does nothing but gamble.

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A fact clearly in evidence throughout yesterday's market was that owners of standard stocks were not embroiled, were not making hurried sacrifices—were resting upon proofs of business prosperity. Corporations whose affairs are not manipulated by blind pools are not suffering in credit.

THE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY DIFFICULTY.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The two bills prepared by a young New York lawyer for introduction in the Assembly at Albany, having for their ostensible object the placing of banks and trust companies on the same footing, deal with the subject in such a crude and off-hand manner that the statement is not credible that they represent the demands of the banks for legislation, though there are bank officers who approve of their purpose. That purpose is simply to require all trust companies to hold 15 per cent. of their deposits as a reserve in lawful money, one-half of which may be on deposit in banks or other trust companies; and to tax the capital of trust companies in precisely the same manner in which that of the banks is taxed at present, that is, by assessing the value of the shares to the holders and collecting the tax from them through the corporations.

This is apt to strike one as fair on the face of it, and it would be fair if the two classes of institutions were engaged in the same business and held the same relation to the community; but the trust company men claim that the character and functions of the two are so different that there is no justice or sound policy in trying to put them on the same footing in the matter of reserves and taxation. The bulk of the deposits of a legitimately managed trust company consist of trust funds upon which interest is paid and which can be withdrawn only upon notice, and the company is required to invest its entire capital in certain forms of security which bear a low rate of interest for the protection of these funds. Their deposits may greatly exceed the amount of their capital and surplus, which are nominally subject to taxation, and may be invested or loaned in almost any manner in the discretion of the officers. The holding of bonds exempt from taxation, which are deducted from the assessed value of their capital and surplus, is what relieves them from the burden borne by the banks; but they claim that having their capital tied up in these low-rate securities affords a sufficient safeguard for their deposits without a cash reserve, which would only withhold from the banks so much more of their loanable funds, and also entitles them to all the relief in taxation that they enjoy.

There would be much force in this plea if all the trust companies were confined to what the banks regard as their legitimate business; but many of them have been extending more and more into the field of banking. They not only loan money on real estate and collateral securities, but, if they do not discount notes and bills of exchange, they buy all kinds of commercial paper, and they keep mercantile deposits subject to check as freely as the banks. The extent to which this kind of banking business is done by the trust companies varies greatly, but some of the new concerns have been organized chiefly to do just that, and it is their main reliance for business. They solicit mercantile deposits and pay interest on them, and then make use of them freely, without being subject to the restrictions and burdens imposed upon the banks. They have come to be regarded as a danger to the financial community against which the banks have to guard.

It is this departure of the newer trust companies from the legitimate field of trust operations and the increasing encroachment upon the general banking field that has caused all the complaint and that makes all the difficulty. There are still differences that render identity of treatment a matter of doubtful expediency, and make the question one that needs to be dealt with carefully and not in the slap-dash method of the Trainor bills. There should be no "war" of banks against trust companies, and probably there will be none; but there should be judicious efforts to reconcile the differences and place both classes of institutions upon a footing of equity before the law.

A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

SUGAR'S PRECIPITOUS FALL.

Sugar Trust stock was easily the feature of yesterday's market, breaking sharply a full 13 points, following upon the announcement that at the annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company at Jersey City, held at noon yesterday, President H. O. Havemeyer had made a statement which was taken to foreshadow either a reduction or a passing of the dividends on the company's stock at the March meeting, because of losses due to the sugar war. Inasmuch as at the coming March meeting it is customary to act on the full year's dividend, action such as the Street considered Mr. Havemeyer's statement to forecast was regarded as particularly serious.

Upon the realization of the apparent significance of the intimation—though there was no express declaration—there was a wild rush to sell, either on the part of long holders who wished to get out with as little loss as possible, or on the part of shorts who desired further to extend their commitments. From 129, the figure recorded on the tape when President Havemeyer's utterances were made public—earlier in the day the figure had been 130¼—the quotation steadily receded, sometimes by one and two points at a time, until in less than an hour the figure was 117½. The uncovering of a large number of stop orders hastened the decline. When 117½ was reached the price held, largely due to short covering, and later rallied several points, closing for the day at 126⅝, a net loss for the day of 8¾ points.

The break was one of the most decided and serious one-day breaks—outside of those in actual panicky times—that the Exchange has seen for some time. In the recent slump of the stock last month the low quotation reached was 114½, on Dec. 22. In March last the figure was 182.

As for President Havemeyer's statement, which apparently occasioned the break, it was made in his annual report, as follows:

In September, 1898, as you know, the Board of Directors determined upon a change of policy in view of circumstances then existing which led to a reduction of prices of our product and necessarily to a diminution of our profit.

Very wisely, as I think, at our annual meeting in January, 1899, unanimously you approved of this change of policy. The circumstances which then existed have continued and still exist, and your Board of Directors have ever since maintained and unless instructed by you to the contrary will probably continue to pursue this policy by them initiated and by you unanimously indorsed.

I cannot, of course, say what your Directors will do in the matter of declaration of dividends in the future. Such declaration can be made by them alone, and will be made under the situation which will then exist.

I am very sure, however, that when the duty of determining the amount of dividend is imposed upon them they will take into careful consideration the fact of a reduction of profits which has resulted from the policy which has been pursued. I do not believe you would desire them to declare any dividend which would weaken the financial strength of the company, or would render it less able in the future than it has always been in the past to look ahead without fearing the result of any policy which may be deemed advantageous. Speaking for myself, I say, with as much force of statement as is possible, that I would oppose any such declaration of dividend.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting authorizing the Directors to cancel any portion of $10,000,000 bonds issued against a mortgage on the property of the company when organized. All of the bonds are now in the treasury of the company. The company has sold property amounting to $365,000 covered by this mortgage, which money has been in the hands of the Central Trust Company for two years drawing 2 per cent.

In reference to this matter the following statement was given out as coming from President Havemeyer:

"The company will not sell any of these bonds. We have abundant capital for our business, and will have as long as I have anything to do with the company. If the same conditions exist in March it will be necessary to reduce the dividend on Sugar common as the result of the sugar war. The total number of shares voted to-day was 516,518, which indicates that over two-thirds of the stockholders will be responsible for the policy of the Directors, should a reduction of the dividend be necessary."

The stockholders approved and ratified the action of the Directors in the management of the company's affairs, and approved also the action taken by the Directors on Tuesday, when the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the accumulated profits, less the dividend which has been declared up to this time, including the dividend of Jan. 2, 1900, be reserved as working capital, less such amount as the Directors see fit from time to time to declare as dividends."

It is pointed out that a like resolution was passed a year ago.

A resolution was also passed providing for the appointment of a committee of three stockholders not Directors of the company to prepare and make the annual statement required under the laws of New Jersey.

Mr. Havemeyer, in relation to the sugar war, says that it exists with the same force that it has since it commenced, and that there is no sign of any settlement.

PHENOMENAL EARNINGS.

Baltimore and Ohio stocks were easily the strongest on the list yesterday, the common advancing 2½ points on sales of about 10,000 shares, while the preferred appreciated 1½ points on trading involving some 8,000 shares. This strength was due to the exceptionally good showing made by the company in December, when its net earnings amounted to over $1,000,000, an increase for the month over the same month last year of more than $250,000—or at the rate of nearly $10,000 a day. From July 1 the net earnings have been $6,162,600 and the increase $2,294,800.

BUYING FEDERAL STEEL.

Speculators took advantage of the decline in Federal Steel common yesterday to buy in at the low price. The officers of the company, it is pointed out, have given public assurance that another dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common is to be declared next month, after which the stock will be put on a regular basis of over 5 or 6 per cent. It is said that had it not been that the Directors desired to keep well within their legal limits the 2½ per cent. forthcoming in the early part of February would have been declared on Tuesday.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Recent buying of Norfolk and Western stock leads to the belief on the Street that, while as yet there may be nothing in the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad controls the Norfolk company, nevertheless there has been some quiet absorption of Norfolk stock by Pennsylvania interests, much after the same way as Baltimore and Ohio stock was purchased, with a view, if not to ultimate control, at least to a consolidation of interests so that the probability of clashing and rate cutting may be minimized.

HOW ONE ROAD PROSPERS.

Illinois Central was traded in only to the extent of 200 shares, the Street apparently taking little heed of the published statement of earnings of the road, which showed an increase for the month of December of $113,860, the figures being $2,674,440, as compared with $2,560,580 a year ago. Since July 1 the earnings have been $16,214,840 and the increase $1,845,080.

J. J. HILL'S REPORTED PLAN.

One of the reports heard on the Street yesterday came by way of St. Paul, and was to the effect that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern is about to build and operate a steel plant at Great Falls, Montana, to manufacture steel rails, bridge steels, and other articles required in railway construction and operation.

No verification of the report could be obtained here.

THE MARKET'S LIFELESSNESS.

Had it not been for the trading in American Sugar yesterday, which amounted to more than one-third of the entire transactions for the day, the market would have been almost lifeless. In the early hours no sales were recorded by the tape for several minutes at a time.

SOFT COAL ROADS ACTIVE.

That the soft coal roads continue to prosper is borne out by the statement of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, which in the first week of the present year increased its earnings some $5,000. Since July 1 the earnings have been $1,321,990 and the increase $209,870.

STOCK EXCHANGE RUMOR.

One of the rumors that gained currency on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday about noon was that Gen. Buller had succeeded in crossing the Tugela River on the way to Ladysmith. The traders were beginning to give the report some serious attention when the break in Sugar Trust stocks began, with the result that in the hurry either to sell or to cover the war news story was entirely lost sight of.

SUB-TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The Sub-Treasury was yesterday a large debtor to the Clearing House, the total debit aggregating about $2,500,000. Assistant Deputy Treasurer M. L. Muhleman explains that this is due to payment of Assay Office checks and to settlements of Post Office accounts for the carrying of the mail.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. offer at 101 and interest American Hide and Leather Company 6 per cent. first mortgage twenty-year sinking fund gold bonds due Sept. 1, 1919. The total authorized issue is $10,000,000, of which $1,555,000 are reserved by the company, $2,445,000 have been taken by the vendors, and $3,200,000 have been sold or withdrawn for investment, the balance of $2,800,000 now being offered to the public. The mortgage provides for a sinking fund sufficient to purchase $150,000 bonds at 115 per cent. each year. If not so obtainable, the amount to be invested in securities approved by the trustees of the mortgage, which fund, with its accumulations, is estimated to amount in twenty years to at least $4,500,000. The entire issue of bonds is redeemable at 115 and interest. The total authorized capital stock is $35,000,000, of which one-half, $17,500,000, is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with preference as to dividends and assets, and $17,500,000 is common stock. Of this capitalization only $13,000,000 of preferred and $11,500,000 of common stock have been issued. Upward of $700,000 preferred and $350,000 common stock of the issues are to be held in trust by the company for acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. The company owns over 75 per cent. of the upper leather business of the United States, their business being that of manufacturing upper leather, and not sole leather, and accordingly the company is not a competitor of the United States Leather Company.

RICHMOND RAILWAY COMPANY.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company will be held to-day at the office of J. H. Davis & Co. for the purpose of meeting a committee appointed by the Richmond Passenger and Power Company of Richmond, Va. The latter company has just obtained a franchise for thirty years from the City of Richmond, which covers an important section of territory now operated by the Richmond Railway and Electric Company.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

"Owing to the fact that a considerable number of Southern blast furnaces were banked during the holidays, our blast furnace returns for the first of this month show that productive capacity entered the new year at a smaller rate than it was early in December. This, however, is only a temporary matter, but it illustrates how a minor cause promptly knocks down record figures. It is noted that the majority of the districts show a slight increase in the stocks, but this is really so insignificant that it is not worthy of serious consideration. Slowly a number of additional stacks are getting ready for work, and the output is likely to go on increasing—provided, however, that there be no accidents. Just now the fuel supply is getting to be serious. We hear of banking now, and there is much significance, too, in the report that the famous Edgar-Thomson coke pile must be drawn upon. In other words, the least derangement in the clockwork movement in the pig iron industry promptly checks the current enormous production.

"In foundry irons the market is practically at a deadlock. Important consuming interests are holding off to test the resistance of makers, while the majority of the latter are indifferent. There are soft spots in the market, however, and lower figures have been made to good buyers for moderate-sized lots. It is a fact, however, on the other hand, that large melters of iron have been feeling the market, and seem inclined to take advantage of any bargains offered. As yet few opportunities have been offered.

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"The steel market is exceedingly dull. There are reports of sales of Southern open hearth billets in the Eastern market, but this has not touched the great consumers, who are still uncovered for a very large share of their requirements for the first half of this year. The leading makers of the country present an unbroken front.

"In finished material there is some stiffening, notably in the West, where an understanding among leading interests seems to have been reached on the prices of bars and of skelp.

"A better feeling prevails in the sheet trade. Isaac W. Frank of Pittsburg has again been appointed to receive options on the sheet mills, and has a number of them, which expire on April 1. It seems that even if some large interests in the Pittsburg district do not join, the work of consolidation is to go forward.

"In structural material and in plates business has been rather quiet lately. An interesting contract is coming up, and that is for 13,000 tons of bridge work for a leading trunk line—a fact which is cited as a proof that present prices do not frighten large-consuming interests.

"Since the opening of the year a considerable number of announcements of increases in wages have been made. In nearly every case they deal with very large bodies of men, who are thus sharing in the prosperity of the iron trade."

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following new securities:

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company—$280,000 additional first mortgage extension 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1944, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1,219 to 1,498 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $1,498,000, Nos. 1 to 1,498, inclusive; also $2,500,000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed to date $54,950,000.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—$2,000,000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed to date $15,000,000.

Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company—$1,350,000 St. John's River Division 4 per cent. first mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1934, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 1,350 inclusive.

Four million dollars 6 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock and $15,000,000 common stock of the American Beet Sugar Company have been admitted to quotation in the unlisted department.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Report that the American Ice Company is seeking to obtain control of the artificial ice plants in Southern cities.

According to St. Paul dispatches, James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, is about to add a large steel plant to his properties for the manufacture of steel rails, bridge steel, and other articles required in railroad construction, maintenance, and operation.

Resumption of business by the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

Capital stock and first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad stricken from the Stock Exchange lists have been replaced by trust certificates of deposit.

Expectation of a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount at the Governors' meeting to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Relatively few changes of any importance occurred in the market for outside securities yesterday. No reflection of the greater activity in the Stock Exchange market was had on the curb, where transactions were probably lighter than they had been on any day for months past. In most of the issues usually prominent in curb trading there were no transactions at all, and not a single stock furnished as much as a thousand shares. The market was sluggish at the opening and remained so all day, very little interest being shown in any quarter. There appeared to be very few orders in the market, and traders showed no disposition to add to the amount of business. In some cases closing bids were considerably below the previous day's prices, but as a whole the bids made showed the market to be fairly steady. Little disposition to buy appeared, but there was also little or no disposition to sell.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, in point of view of activity, led the list, with transactions amounting to about 800 shares. This stock was somewhat heavy, and from the opening sale at 84 sold down to 83¾. It rallied slightly late in the afternoon, and the final sale was made at 83⅞, the closing bid being 83¾, a net loss of seven-eighths of a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE, on light transactions, went off fractionally at the opening to 6⅜, but rallied later to 7¼, closing at 7¼ bid, a net gain of half a point. Traders appeared to take little or no part in the business in this stock, but this was also true of most other issues. In the absence of definite news in regard to the company's plans little effort was made to advance the stock, and the amount of stock offered was not sufficient to depress it to any extent.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares in each issue. A sale of the common stock was made at 7¼, and late in the day a single lot of the preferred stock changed hands at 27½. In the common stock the closing bid showed a recession of an eighth of a point, while the preferred stock closed with a net gain of 2½ points. During the morning, when there was practically no demand for the stock, the bids remained in the neighborhood of 25, but no stock was to be had at this figure, and the price had to be considerably advanced before a buying order could be filled. The market showed very little disposition to advance yesterday, but it was not a day that brought about any particular desire to liquidate.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was traded in in small lots around 23, and a few of the bonds sold at 95. In the New Amsterdam issues no indication has been had in the last few days of the probable developments in local gas matters, as these issues have shown no disposition to move in either direction. They have been steady and dull. Such developments as have occurred seem to point to the correctness of the recent intimations to the effect that the gas war has practically come to an end. Apparently there are yet no indications as to the position the New Amsterdam stocks may have in any plan of consolidation, nor does it yet appear what method will be adopted in the final adjustment of the struggle that has lasted so many months. Again recently figures have been named purporting to be the prices that would be paid to present holders of the New Amsterdam Gas stocks, but these have appeared to be nothing more than vague surmises. How the New Amsterdam stocks are to fare in the settlement seems to be as much in doubt now, as far as the public is concerned, as it was when rumors of a settlement were first had.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold from 5⅛ down to 4¾, and at the close was offered at the latter figure.

CAST-IRON PIPE advanced further, the preferred stock to 43¾ and the common to 7. The latter showed a net gain of 2 points and the preferred stock of 1 point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅜
New Amsterdam	22½	24
New Amsterdam pf.	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	32
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.	40	45
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	24	24¾
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	79	80
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	43	45
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	29
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¼	4⅞
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	29
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	59½	60½
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	62½	64
National Gramophone, ex div.	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Steel		90
National Tube	43½	44
National Tube pf.	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	26
Otis Elevator pf.	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.		95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79¼	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey	487	489
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	83¼	83⅝
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10⅛	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12⅜	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11½
Chicago & Alton sub.	104	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle		65
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1⅛	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	24
General Carriage	7¼	7½
Illinois Transportation	3⅛	3¼
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 6s	96	98
New York Transportation	11	12
New England Transportation	6½	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs.	127	129
Retsof	23	28
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior and Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	199	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	31½	..
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	39	41½
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	103
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	85
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	123	..
Standard Gas rights	⅛	⅛
Standard Gas 1st	113	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry 5s	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	30	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf.	..	110
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	103	106

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4½@6 per cent., closing at 4¼ per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $203,445,357; balances, $11,170,225; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,589,298.

Money on call in London at 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¾@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83½; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87½; cables, $4.88@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.82⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.21⅛, less 1-16 and 5.16⅞@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 5-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 1-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@5c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Comemercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—American railway shares opened steady and above parity level and continued so throughout the session, with the settlement absorbing the attention of members. The closing tone was dull.

Consols for money and the account, 98⅜; Canadian, 92½; Erie, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 32⅝; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 75¼; St. Paul, 119; New York Central, 138½; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 74⅜; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 8.

Bar silver steady, 27 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅝@4 per cent.

Gold to the amount of £45,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day and £250,000 was transferred to the Indian currency account. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 28.50; Lisbon, 34; Rome, 7.17½.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4 3 32d.

Spanish fours closed at 65⅜.

The failure of Luke Alexander Lonides, stock broker, was announced on the Stock Exchange to-day.

Discount Rate May Be Lowered.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the Bank of England money rate will be reduced to 5 per cent. to-day (Thursday.)

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Influenced by the ease of money, foreign securities were particularly firm on the Bourse to-day, in anticipation of the lowering of the bank rate in London and Berlin. Brazilians were favored owing to the improvement in the rate of exchange and the rise in the price of coffee. Rio Tintos relapsed in consequence of forced sales and finished weak. Kafirs were easier. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 66.80.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened hesitating, but subsequently the ease in money produced a hardening tendency. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4½ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—Owing to the

and considered plans to resist the absorption of the company by the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Cos.	5	5½	Phila. Trac..	95⅞	96⅛
Am. Asphalt.	12½	12⅝	Phila. Elec..	5⅝	6
Cam. Steel...	21¾	21⅞	Susq. I. & S.	4¼	4½
Choctaw	34	35	Union Trac..	38¼	38⅝
Dia. Steel...	5⅝	5¾	United Gas..	148½	149
Dan. Bess...	3	3½	Wels. Light..	40	45
El. Co. of A.	13¼	13½	W. N. Y. & P.	5¼	5½
Leh. Valley..	24	24½			
Marsden	10¾	11			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The local market continued in a lifeless and uninteresting condition. The copper shares were more neglected than ever. A considerable selling of Parrot early in the day forced prices down to 39¾, from which, however, it made a fractional recovery. Amalgamated dropped to 83⅜. Centennial-Eureka sold at 22. Tamarack fell off from 190 to 187, Arcadian was down to 10½, and Montana was quoted on a single transaction at 280. United States Oil was really the only feature. It broke to 19¾. New England Gas and Coke sold at 22, and Dominion Coal was down to 44. The transactions in Sugar, both for local and New York account, were extremely heavy.

At the Clearing House all the loans were made at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 12½, 10, and 5 cents discount. The local banks are generally quoting 6 per cent. as the minimum rate for call money, but in special cases loans at 5½ per cent. are being made. On time 5 and 5½ per cent. are rates that are being freely quoted on first-class collateral and the best of names, with 6 per cent. charged more generally. Choice collateral loans are becoming scarce. In commercial paper the best names are selling readily at 5½ per cent. Choice Western paper on four months sold at 5¼ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	6	6½	Old Colony...	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dom....	20	21
Arcadian ...	10½	...	Osceola	71½	72½
Arnold	6¾	7¼	Parrot	39½	40
Ash Bed	.50	.50	Pioneer ..	2	2½
Atlantic	25	25½	Quincy	150	...
Baltic	17½	18½	R. Island....	4½	5
Bos. & C. C.	.20	...	Santa Fé....	5½	6
Bos. & Mon.	275	280	S. Ysabel....	7	8
Butte & Bos.	42	48	Shoe	30	35
C. & Hecla	745	750	Tamarack ..	185	187
Centennial ..	17½	18	Utah Cons..	27	28½
Franklin ..	14	14½	Washington.	1⅛	1½
Humboldt ..	1	2	W. Knob....	12	15
Isle Royale..	23	24	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	153⅞	16	Wolverine ..	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	241¾	242	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Bos. & Low.	241	...	Fitchburg pf. ..		123½
Bos. & Me...		202	N. Y. & N.		
Bos. & Prov.		309	H. 6s	109¾	111
Bos. & Me...	95½	96	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114½	115
Bos. Gas 5s..	80	...	West End ..	92	93
Cent. Mass..	11	12			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

A. Bell Tel.	330	331	Mex. Tel ..	3	3¼
C. Stk. Yds..	136½	138	N. E. Tel....	135	140
Dom. Coal..	44	45	U. S. Oil....	20	20⅝
D. Coal pf..	115	116	W. Elec	40	40½
Erie Tel	105	105¾	W. Elec. pf. ..		63
Lam. Store...		35			

Railroad Earnings.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Jan.....	$29,805	$23,974	$33,879
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	610	582	550
1st week Jan....	67,770	67,283	63,948
From July 1.....	2,135,746	2,072,762	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,673	1,666
1st week Jan.....	190,400	162,500	148,400
From July 1.....	5,333,900	4,909,100	.....
	1899.	1898.	1897.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,675	3,671	3,775
Month Dec.....	2,674,448	2,560,585	2,578,244
From July 1.....	16,244,842	14,360,755	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Jan.....	62,630	71,032	80,194
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
1st week Jan.....	36,952	34,884	29,029
From July 1.....	1,292,400	1,162,724	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	366
1st week Jan....	44,180	36,272	29,880
From July 1.....	1,590,615	1,277,163	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	610	582	550
4th week Dec....	125,900	95,600	104,000
Month	354,400	255,550	264,500
From July 1.....	2,260,399	1,726,884	.....
ST. PAUL—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
1st week Jan....	688,492	681,028	504,126
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
1st week January.			
W. & L. E. Div.	28,033	22,676	26,063
C., C. & S. Div..	11,387	12,172	.....
Total	39,420	34,848	.....
From July 1 to Jan. 7—			
W. & L. E. Div..	985,817	807,302	.....
C., C. & S. D. (Aug. 14).....	336,176	304,821	.....
Total	1,321,993	1,112,123	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week Jan.....	72,101	72,850	71,559
From July 1.....	3,087,048	2,676,210	.....

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the six months ended Dec. 31 partly estimated—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings....	3,487,459	2,971,946	2,791,479
Oper. expenses....	2,163,390	1,846,639	1,908,865
Net earnings	1,323,628	1,125,307	882,614
Prop. op. exp. to gross	62	62¼	68¾
Charges	750,906	720,330	668,130
Balance	572,722	404,976	214,484
Renewals	60,000	87,660	.....
Balance	512,721	317,315	.....
Dividends	$284,310	227,448	.....
Surplus	228,411	89,867	.....

DETROIT & MACKINAC for November—			
Gross earnings....	52,183	36,350	33,990
Oper. expenses....	44,075	29,073	23,572
Net earnings....	8,108	7,277	10,418
Prop. op. exp. to gross	84¾	80	69¾
Gross, 5 months..	303,858	202,977	170,328
Net, 5 months...	77,416	37,707	37,580
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for November—			
Gross earnings ..	166,212	186,380	178,752
Op. expenses	130,229	140,115	89,710
Net earnings	35,983	46,245	89,042
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	78 5-16	75¼	50¼
Charges	27,920	27,919	.....
Surplus	8,063	18,326	.....
Gross, 11 months.	1,460,418	1,371,000	1,163,628
Net, 11 months..	308,583	406,002	374,760
Deficit, 11 m'ths.	77,316	*95,820	.....

*Surplus.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD for the year ended Nov. 30—			
Total gross	21,570,502	19,742,537	19,559,166
Total op. exp....	16,648,829	14,188,227	14,413,330
Net earnings	4,921,673	5,554,310	5,145,836
Pro. op. ex. to gr.	77 3-16	71¾	73¾
Taxes	650,689	.....	.....
Balance	4,271,034	.....	.....
Other income	1,117,728	1,244,945	1,087,960
Total income	5,388,762	6,799,255	6,233,796
Charges	5,911,956	6,325,151	6,131,133
Deficit	523,194	*474,104	*102,662

*Surplus.

Detailed income statement of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company is as follows:

Gross earnings ..	19,211,745	16,666,527	17,655,863
Op. expenses	19,152,264	17,086,236	17,221,201
Net earnings	59,480	*419,708	†434,661
Interest	18,750	22,450	25,000
Balance	40,730	*442,158	†409,661
Charges	300,000	700,648	309,484
Deficit	259,270	1,142,807	†10,177

*Deficit. †Surplus.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$5,831
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	487
Iowa Central	2,368
Minneapolis & St. Louis	7,908
St. Paul	4,464
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,357
Total increase five roads	$29,415

.

The following showed decreases:

Cleveland, Canton & Southern	$785
Denver & Rio Grande	2,100
International & Great Northern	8,402
Wisconsin Central	749
Total decrease four roads	$11,036
Net increase	$18,379

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$285,063,381
Gold reserve	233,144,148
Net silver	11,947,105
U. S. notes in the Treasury	17,849,232
Treasury notes of 1890	1,221,522
Total receipts this day	2,324,711
Total receipts this month	14,937,791
Total receipts this year	299,461,286
Total expenditures this day	1,650,000
Total expenditures this month	14,251,000
Total expenditures this year	278,017,560
Deposits in national banks	92,127,428
Silver bullion	94,125
National bank notes received for redemption	421,174
Government receipts for customs	1,275,234
Internal revenue	912,020
Miscellaneous	137,456

New Trust Company May Do Business.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn has authorized the Trust Company of New York to transact business. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, and the Directors, whose names have already been published, include ex-Superintendent of Banks Willis S. Payn and twenty-three others.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Louisville & Nashv	
1,000	110½	unified 4s	
500	110½	1,000	97
		Met W S E, Chi, 4s	
Am Cot Oil deb 8s		1,000	96¾
2,000	103	Mex Intern con 4s	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		10,000	87½
2,000	90	Minn & St L 1st and refund 4s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		5,000	95¼
4,000	98¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
500	98⅝	2,000	88⅝
1,000	98¼	1,000	89
2,000	98⅝	Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s	
10,000	98½	5,000	67½
Adjustment 4s		20,000	67
16,000	79	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
1,000	78⅝	6,000	92
4,000	79	N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s, registered	
4,000	78½	1,000	97
5,000	78⅝	Mich Cent col 3½s	
8,000	79	5,000	96½
Atlan & Danv 1st		N Y, Ont & W ref 4s	
1,000	99¾	1,000	102
Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s		N Y, Sus & West 1st refund 5s	
2,000	95¼	7,000	107½
11,000	95½	North Pac gen 3s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		5,000	65½
1,000	93	10,000	65¼
10,000	92¼	8,000	65½
Balt & Ohio 4s		8,000	65¾
7,000	97½	2,000	65
10,000	97¾	North Pac 4s	
10,000b3	98	7,000	103½
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		7,000	103¾
25,000	87	3,000	103
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		Ore R R & N con 4s	
1,000	114¼	9,000	101
Bar & Smith Car 6s		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
10,000	105	1,000	105
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
7,000	94	8,000 20F	105½
Cent of Ga con 5s		Penn gtd 1st 4½s	
2,000	89⅝	5,000	111½
1,000	89⅝	Peo & East 1st 4s	
4,000	89½	2,000	87
1,000	89⅝	Pitts, Cin, Ch & St L gtd 4½s, Ser B	
Cent of N J gen 5s		4,000	114¼
1,000	118	Reading gen 4s	
Registered		3,000	83¼
1,000	116	1,000	83¾
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		2,000	87
7,000	81	4,000	83
10,000	81¼	Rich & Dan con 6s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		2,000	119
500	98¼	Rio Gr W 1st 4s	
17,000	98	3,000	95¼
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	95
8,000	90½	St L & I M gen 5s	
Ches & O 6s, 1911		15,000	109⅝
3,000	118¼	8,000	109½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		St L & S F gen 5s	
1,000	108¼	4,000	106¾
Chi, B & Q, Ill 5s		St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
8,000	107¼	2,000	87
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A		13,000	86½
3,000	109	2,000	87
Chi, Mil & St P gold 7s		7,000	86⅝
5,000	167	St L S'w'n 2d 4s	
Chi & Pac Div 6s		25,000	54¾
4,000	118½	10,000	54
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s		5,000	55
1,000	106¾	2,000	54½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		3,000	53⅞
12,000	104	10,000	54
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		2,000	54¼
5,000	94⅝	St Paul, M & M, Mon Cent 6s	
Col Mid 1st 2-4s		4,000	129½
5,000	64	San A & A P 4s	
7,000	64½	5,000	75⅞
5,000	64¾	6,000	75⅞
3,000	64¼	5,000	75¾
9,000	64⅝	5,000	75¾
Col & South 1st 4s	83	5,000	75¾
4,000	83¾	10,000	75½
22,000	84	So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped	
5,000	127	1,000	104½
South Pacific 4s		1,000	104¾
3,500	80	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	80	5,000	106½
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped		Standard R & T inc	
1,000	105	5,000	20½
Den & Rio G con 4s		20,000	20
3,000	97	5,000	20½
Den & Rio G imp 5s		5,000	20¾
1,000	101¾	4,000	21
Det, M & M l g 3½s		8,000	21¼
1,000	90	Tex & N O con 5s	
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s		5,000	102
4,000	114½	Tol, St L & K C 1st, fr co ctfs	
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s		5,000	110
1,000	108¼	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st conv 5s		1,000	102¼
1,000	108	1,000	102⅜
Erie 1st con 4s		1,000	102½
3,000	88	2,000	102¾
Evans & T H 1st gen 5s		21,000	102¼
3,000	108	10,000	101¾
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s		Virginia Mid gen 5s, guarantee, stamped	
8,000	101	10,000	109
Hock Val 1st 4½s		Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	99½	5,000	111¾
1,000	99⅝	1,000	113¼
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s		1,000	113½
1,000	84	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 5,000	106½	10,000	35½
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s		10,000	35¼
3,000	118	40,000	35
L Sh & M So 2d 7s, registered		15,000	34¾
5,000	112½	5,000	35
Lehigh Val Term 5s	110½	60,000	34½
1,000 20F		5,000	34¾
Little Rock & M 1st, tr co ctfs		West N Y & Penn 1st 5s	
24,000	38½	1,000	110
Long Island gen 4s		West Nor Car 1st 6s	
1,000	96	3,000	114½
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s		West Shore gtd 4s	
10,000	97½	1,000	111¼
Manhattan con 4s		Wilk & East 1st 5s	
5,000	105	1,000	104½
		4,000	104¾
Total sales	$1,027,000	Wis Cent 1st 4s	
		8,000	89

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
880	Am. Steel & W.	47⅝	48	46¼	47⅝
110,332	Am. Sugar Ref.	130¼	118	120½	
100	Am. Tin Plate..	30	30	30	30
2,330	Am. Tobacco ...	100¾	100⅞	97½	99
3,690	Am. T. & T. pf.	50¼	50¼	58¾	58⅝
25,260	Brook. R. T....	73⅞	73⅝	69	71⅞
340	Ches. & Ohio...	29½	29⅝	29	29⅜
6,710	Chi., B. & Q....	120¾	120½	119	120¼
4,980	C., M. & St. P.	116¼	115	116¾	116⅜
900	C., R. I. & P.	104½	103¾	104½	104⅜
10	Chi. Gt. West ..	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
770	Cont. Tobacco ..	32	32	30⅝	32
3,780	Federal Steel ..	51¼	51¼	48½	49⅞
20	Fed. Steel pf....	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
970	Louis. & Nash..	78	78¼	77½	77⅝
1,240	Manhattan	93⅝	94⅜	92¾	94⅛
380	Mo. Pacific	39¼	39½	38⅝	39
70	N. Y. Central..	133½	133½	133½	133½
100	Norf. & West...	23	23	23	23
700	Nor. Pacific	52¾	52⅞	52	52⅜
110	Pacific Mail ..	42	42⅝	41⅜	42⅛
940	People's Gas ..	103½	103⅝	101⅝	103¼
300	Reading	17	17½	17	17½
700	Reading 1st pf..	50⅜	50⅝	49½	49⅞
20	Rep. Iron & S...	20½	20½	20½	20½
990	South. Pac	36¼	36⅝	35⅜	36⅛
80	Southern Ry. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½
230	Stand. R. & T..	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
10	Tenn. C. & I....	83	83	83	83
1,240	Union Pac	45¼	45¾	44	45
20	Union Pac. pf..	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
2,260	U. S. Leather..	16	16⅞	15¼	16⅛
169,882					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	Am. Gas 5s....	95	95	95	95

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

25 shares Canada Southern Railway, $100 each, 48½.

50 shares Mechanics' National Bank, New York, $25 each, 195.

25 shares Manhattan Bank, $50 each, 255½.

38 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 121½.

25 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 183½.

16 shares Mechanics' National Bank, New York, $25 each, 195½.

55 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 109.

13 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 256¼.

50 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, 251.

16 shares Metropolitan National Bank, New York, (68 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $100 each, $18 lot.

96 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 183½.

7 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, $100 each, 115⅛.

200 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, $100 each, 104⅝.

11 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,305.

25 shares Union Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 1,380.

$15,000 Defiance (Ohio) Water Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1918, July 16, 1898, coupons on, 40.

$2,000 The Railroad Equipment Company Special 6 per cent. Car Trust bonds, due 1900. Series B 74a, issued to Consolidated Cattle Car Company, December, 1899, coupons on, 14.

$5,000 The Railroad Equipment Company 6 per cent. Car Trust bonds, Series Ae, October, 1899, coupons on, (First National Bank of New York receipt,) 25.

15 shares Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 110⅝.

3 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 192.

80 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, (guaranteed,) $100 each, 185.

50 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each, 175¼.

19 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 588.

31 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 231.

9 shares National City Bank, (with rights,) $100 each, 2000.

65 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 183½.

31 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 256¼.

13 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 186½.

$1,000 Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due November, 1920, coupons May and November, 101.

30 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 295⅛ and 295¼.

50 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 178.

37 shares Chatham Bank, $25 each, 310.

50 shares Citizens' National Bank, $25 each, 150.

20 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 350½.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 200.

10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 300.

25 shares Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 200.

16 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 535

25 shares Lincoln National Bank, $100 each, 811.

17 shares Mutual Bank, $100 each, 157½.

31 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 256¾.

16 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 102.

3 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 2000.

50 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 315.

15 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 380.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, (all dues paid,) $68.

10 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 740.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.23
Bullion	.04	.03
Caledonia	.50	.51
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Chollar	.27	.26
Confidence	.90	.82
Con. Cal. & Va	1.45	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.11
Gould & Curry	.23	.23
Hale & Norcross	.30	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.32	.31
Occidental Con	.18	.18
Ophir	.69	.69
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.18	.17
Savage	.17	.18
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.43	.43
Standard	2.80	2.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.27	.27
Utah Con	.03	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.24
Silver bars	58⅞	58⅞
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
Acacia	38½	40	41	41⅜
Alamo	19	20	17½	17¾
Anaconda	42	44	43	45
Anchoria	88	90	86	90
Argentium	18	22	18	19
Bankers'	11⅞	13½	13	13¾
Battle	34⅜	34⅞	34½	35
Blue Bell	15⅝	17½	12¾	13¾
Colin	245	247	245	260
Columbine	19	19¾	20¼	20½
Consolidated	15¼	15⅞	16	16⅜
Damon	28	28¾	28¼	28½
Elkton	117½	118	118½	119
El Paso	34	35	34⅜	35¼
Findlay	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	15	16	16⅞	17
Gibson	20	29	20	25
Gould	32	32⅝	33½	34
Isabelle	136¼	137½	137¼	137⅝
Independence	50	53¼	54¼	54⅞
Jackpot	58	60	58½	59
King	101	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	70	72	70	72
Matoa	26	30	26½	30
National	11	11⅞	11¼	11½
Ophir	69	70	69	70
Pharmacist Con.	13¾	14	13¾	14½
Pinnacle	27¼	27⅝	24½	28½
Portland	235¼	236	235	237
Raven	82	84½	84	85
Rawlings	29⅜	37	30	32
Rosa	57	59	57	59
Sovereign	14½	15	14⅞	15⅛
Tornado	49⅝	50	49⅜	50
Union	43	44½	43¾	44
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29½	30	29¾	30
Zenobia	21	22	21	22

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Consolidated Exchange trading was active yesterday and the market was weak. A great deal of dealing in Sugar took place, and the tremendous break in this security was of course the feature of the market. Short selling of wheat was noticeable on the Produce Exchange, and the market declined, but later rallied and recovered most of its lost ground. Some 160,000 bushels of wheat were taken for export, principally to Portugal, it is believed. Corn was firm at the close, and oats were dull and steady.

Cotton was strong yesterday, and trading on the Cotton Exchange amounted to fully 400,000 bales. All deliveries advanced about 8 points from the opening, which showed practically no change from Tuesday's closing. The advance was due largely to covering by the shorts. Liverpool buying was evident in the morning, while in the afternoon there was evidence of selling by Liverpool interests. The Coffee Exchange market was exceptionally active, some 55,000 bags figuring in the day's trading. The market declined about 5 points on the average.

MORE ANONYMOUS POINTS.

The following anonymous circular respecting Brooklyn Rapid Transit was sent out yesterday to numerous Wall Street houses:

The short interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit is estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000 shares. The entire country is short of this stock in response to the newspaper articles, which have been circulated throughout the United States by certain broker operators claiming that the stock would sell at 20. On the other hand, the company is doing an excellent business. Stock sold in the past four months has gone into very strong hands, who will in all probability be represented in the board.

Whether or not, as a result of the circular, which was believed in some quarters to come from people long of the stock and therefore anxious for its advancement, the stock yesterday fell as low as 69, and closed for the day at 71¼, a net loss of 1⅛ points.

MARITIME EXCHANGE MEETING.

The Board of Directors of the Maritime Exchange met yesterday. Ernest S. Green, (with the firm of Castner, Curran & Bullitt;) H. W. Hazelton, (with Fiske Brothers' Refining Company,) and C. Pillengrino were elected to membership. Correspondence with the authorities at Washington was authorized urging that the proposed new East River bridge be not permitted unless 135 feet in the clear above high water at any part of the superstructure; recommending a Department of Commerce in the Government at Washington; objecting to the placing of sailing vessels under the control of the United States Steam Inspection Service, and favoring Senator Frye's bill before Congress regulating the boarding of vessels on arrival.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared dividend No. 218 of 30 cents per share, making $13,617,500 paid in dividends to date, payable Jan. 20, at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Jan. 11.

Dividends have been declared by the Pressed Steel Car Company, the Green Bay and Western Railroad Company, the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, the Ontario Silver Mining Company, and the Henderson Bridge Company. Details are given in another column.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Types Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Otis P. Wood, Benjamin Wood, and Henry Tuft, New York City.

Newmark & Walter Company of New York City, to manufacture underwear; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. M. Levy, J. C. Walker, and Fred Newmark, New York City.

Robert B. MacLea Company of New York City, to deal in dry goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Robert B. MacLea, Robert K. MacLea, and L. R. Coulsbin, New York City.

Sayre-Hatfield Company of Horseheads, to manufacture grain cleaners; capital, $25,000. Directors—Thomas J. Hatfield, Richmond; J., George M., and Edward H. Sayre, Horseheads.

Harvard Heating and Ventilating Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles H. Berthoff, Yonkers; Theodore L'Hommedieu and John K. L'Hommedieu, Great Neck.

Manhattan Vending Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—George R. Bidwell, Malcolm L. Bridgeman, E. K. Austin, M. B. Freidenrich, S. C. Croft, O. C. Frost, and Charles H. Luscomb, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10.—The following companies were chartered to-day at Dover:

The Glen Spring Water Company, to supply spring water to the citizens of Philadelphia; capital, $30,000.

The Delaware Paint Company, Wilmington, to make and deal in paints; capital, $50,000.

The National Electrical Appliances Company, New York, to make electrical and chemical engines; capital, $50,000.

The American Car Step Company, Wilmington, to manufacture car steps; capital, $300,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

J. Pierpont Morgan Buys Property Adjoining His Residence.

Buyer of Arnold House on Upper Fifth Avenue Understood to be William Salomon — Other Dealings.

The sequel to the sale of the residence of the late Richard Arnold, at F

BANKRUPT'S ARREST DISPUTED.

Relative Authority of Federal and State Laws Involved in the Case of Louis Lewensohn.

A question as to the relative authority of the Federal and State courts is involved in the arrest yesterday of Louis Lewensohn, who, prior to last October, when he filed a petition in bankruptcy, was in the clothing business at 8 Washington Place. The bankruptcy law declares, in one section, that proceedings under its provisions shall not be a bar to actions against the bankrupt under State laws where fraud is alleged by the creditors, and in another section it provides that a bankrupt shall not be arrested under civil process from a State court while he is undergoing examination in bankruptcy. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, counsel for Lewensohn, hold that the latter provision exempts their client from arrest at the present time, while Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who represent his creditors, maintain that the section means that the bankrupt shall not be arrested while he is actually in attendance upon some proceeding in connection with his bankruptcy, but does not give him immunity from arrest throughout the progress of the case in the Federal court.

When Lewensohn filed his petition in bankruptcy it appeared that his assets were between $75,000 and $100,000 and his liabilities about $170,000. It is alleged by his creditors that about six months prior to that time he had represented that his assets were about $90,000 in excess of his liabilities, and that on the strength of this statement he obtained large quantities of goods on credit. Upon the strength of this discrepancy in the condition of his affairs, upon which charges of fraud were based, Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained four orders of arrest from the Supreme Court, acting for Greeley, Cushman & Record, Wilmerding & Bissel, William Iselin & Co., and Bossut Père & Fils, creditors, with claims aggregating about $40,000. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner then obtained a writ from Judge Brown of the United States District Court temporarily prohibiting the service of these orders of arrest, on the ground that Lewensohn could not be restrained of his liberty by a State court while he was undergoing examination in bankruptcy.

The question was argued before Judge Brown on Tuesday. Pending his decision, by stipulation of counsel, Deputy Sheriff Terry was permitted yesterday to arrest Lewensohn under the order granted upon the application of Greeley, Cushman & Record, whose claim against the bankrupt is about $10,000. The order of arrest was issued by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, Lewensohn was released on $10,000 bail. The service of the three other orders of arrest will await Judge Brown's decision, and, should that be in favor of the bankrupt, it is agreed between counsel that he shall be released from the bond which he gave under the order served yesterday.

Mr. Goldsmith, of counsel for the bankrupt, said yesterday that it was unquestioned that Lewensohn could be arrested under process from the State courts upon the termination of the bankruptcy proceedings, whether or not he should receive a discharge in bankruptcy from the Federal court.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY CALLED.

Different Reasons Given for the Action of the District Attorney.

An application made in behalf of the District Attorney by Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre for the impaneling of a Special Grand Jury was granted yesterday by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. The Special Grand Jury will begin its session on the first Monday in February under the direction of Justice Foster in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that he considered the Special Grand Jury a necessity on account of the accumulation of excise and other cases. It was said in other quarters, however, that the real cause for the impaneling of the jury was the pressure brought to bear upon the District Attorney's office by William F. Sheehan and De Lancey Nicoll for an investigation of the charges made in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in regard to rumors circulated in Wall Street respecting its financial condition. Mr. McIntyre refused either to confirm or deny this report. Another member of the District Attorney's staff said that Col. Gardiner was anxious to close up all pending business before the investigation of the charges against him, and had caused application to be made for the Special Grand Jury on that account.

Tragedy Ends a Hopeless Infatuation.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10.—Charles W. Pickel to-day shot Mrs. Lizzie A. Graham, at whose house he boarded, three times, inflicting wounds that the doctor says will prove fatal. Then he killed himself. The cause of the tragedy was Pickel's infatuation for the woman.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED **Tour** THROUGH
OLD MEXICO and **CALIFORNIA**
14 days in Mexico. 19 days in California.
February 12 to March 29.
SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN
Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Sleeping, Compartment, and Observation Cars over entire route.
Rate, $550, covering all necessary expenses.

MEXICO ONLY
February 12 to March 6.
Rate, $300, covering all necessary expenses.

CALIFORNIA ONLY
February 27 to March 29.
Rate, $375, covering all necessary expenses.

Tours to FLORIDA, OLD PT. COMFORT, and WASHINGTON.

For detailed itineraries and full information, apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Glorious West of our own Beloved Country,
BALMY CALIFORNIA
The Grandest Winter Resort in the World.
Why Risk a Winter Ocean Voyage when you can reach the Italy of America via the Finest Train that was Ever Constructed.
THE SUMPTUOUS
"SUNSET LIMITED."
Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars will leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.
For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps and time tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg.,) N. Y. City.

Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Situated on high elevation in the centre of the city of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and office Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE COPARTnership existing between HILDA ZINN and JULIA THERESIA KORNHAUSER, known as Zinn Art Company of 205 East 10th St. of this city, has been dissolved on the 30th of December, 1899. JULIA T. KORNHAUSER.

HOTELS.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s. 6d. per day.

PIANOS.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
This Is the Greatest Piano Value Ever Offered.
PIANOS $5.00 DOWN.
Join our Piano Club and secure one of the sweet-toned Siesel Pianos.
$5 Cash and $2 Per Week.
Pianos Are Delivered on Payment of First $5.
If you join our Piano Club we will furnish you with the celebrated sweet-toned SIESEL Piano for $149.00.
THE SIESEL is better than most pianos sold to-day at from $300 to $350. It is a thoroughly up-to-date, sweet-toned piano, Empire style, and has all the latest improvements. A guarantee for 5 years, covering every part of the piano, goes with each instrument, and we keep it in perfect tune free of charge for one year. The cases are highly polished, beautifully carved, and double veneered; selected ivory keys, nickel-plated rails, new overstrung scale, 3 nickel-plated pedals, continuous hinges, new Boston fall, and music-rack.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave. and 59th St.

GRAND PIANOS
STERLING BABY GRANDS that were used in CONCERTS during the holidays at greatly reduced prices. Also a very fine high grade PARLOR GRAND for $225.00.
Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers,
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Look for the name STERLING.

Established 1854.
GABLER
PIANOS.
To Rent or for Sale on Easy Terms.
214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions
PRELIMINARY MEETING.
Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, will preside.
Addresses by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., and J. T. Gracey, D. D., will set forth the character and magnitude of the Conference.
Statements in regard to the plans and preparations for the Conference will be made by Charles M. Jessup, Esq., Mornay Williams, Esq., and Arthur J. Brown, D. D.
Assembly Hall, Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Av., corner of Twentieth St.
Thursday evening, January 11, eight o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

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1,122 Broadway, New York. 73 Court St., B'klyn.
Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—Thorough education, good home, and nobility of character our constant aim. Address
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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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Enter now for a thorough commercial training, unusual advantages. Send for prospectus.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR—Experienced in collegiate instruction and recommended by well-known families. Address YALENSIS, Times office, up-town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and do grafting in a small private family. 413 West 48th St. Ring McArdle's bell.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable Scotch Protestant woman; excellent family cook and laundress, or laundress alone; personal references; country preferred. 374 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; good bread, pastry, soups, desserts; first-class city reference. 155 East 33d St., ring once.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class French dressmaker; elegant style; good fitter; wishes more customers at home. Mme. Louise, 45 West 98th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in private family; best city references. 438 West 35th St., ring Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German; full charge of children from three years up; wages, $25; best references. S. M., 216 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as nurse to infant or grown children; is also good seamstress. 146 West 52d St., third floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; curtains, cushions; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress, to assist with chamberwork; three years' city reference; present employer may be seen. 100 West 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; good driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; refers to present employer. 52 West 57th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR or FIREMAN.—By a young man, married, as janitor or fireman; steady, sober, and honest. Richard Cullen, 189 Greenwich St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class chambermaid and waitress; German or Swedish preferred; city reference. Inquire, to-day, 9 to 11, at 51 East 74th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Experienced operators for electric vehicles. Apply, by letter only, to the General Carriage Company, 149 Broadway.

WANTED—A bright boy in an importing house; must reside with parents. Address Importer, Box 120 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of ISAAC R. BENJAMIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Isaac R. Benjamin of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac R. Benjamin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Jan. 9, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of John C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Gescheidt, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas H. Sullivan, and James Hennings, Laurids C. Sorensen, and Frances Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, November 17th, 1899.
MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899.
Dated December 13th, 1899.
MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—LEOPOLD SCHEPP, plaintiff, against BLUEFIELDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, Defendant.—Amended summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York City, December 12th, 1899.
OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. John P. Schuchman, Justice, dated the 10th day of January, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this day.
Dated January 10th, 1900.
OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja11-aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PLAYA DE ORO MINING CO., plaintiff, against GEORGE B. NIXON and JOHN NICHOLS, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) as copartners, organized and doing business under the firm name and style of "Successores de George Chambers & Co.," defendants.—Summons.
To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York City, October 9th, 1899.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.
To the above named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-law6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d21-law6m

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.
TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-law6mTh

RUPPANER, ANTOINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Barbara Ellensohn, Kathi Kristof, Anna Kristof, send greeting:
You and each of youare hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of John S. Keyes and Theodore E. Smith, as trustees of the trust created in and by the will of ANTOINE RUPPANER, deceased, for the benefit of Barbara Ellensohn and others should not be judicially settled and a decree be made thereupon allowing the said trustees to resign their trust and discharging them accordingly, and such of you as are known or suspected to be under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the New York City of New York, the 28th day of Surrogate's December, in the year of our Lord Seal. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
ja11-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.
jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.
HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.
HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
d28-law6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Louis Cohen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
January 10th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,832.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. ROMAINE, bankrupt.
To the creditors of William G. Romaine of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said William G. Romaine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
January 10th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Daniel F. Sheehan of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Daniel F. Sheehan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Dated Jan. 9th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD WEISS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Leopold Weiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
New York, January 10, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1838 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

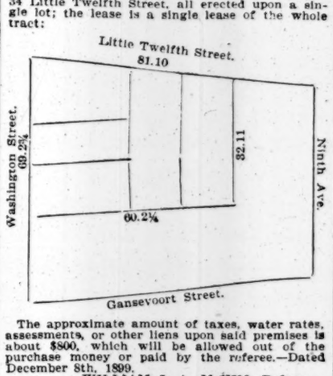
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE C. NEWMAN, plaintiff, against ANNIE T. O'BRIEN and John F. O'Brien, her husband; Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18th, 1899.
HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.
To the defendants Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy.
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 13, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York.—Dated December 13th, 1899.
HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, d28-1aw6wTh&f8 27 Pine St., New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Burslem, Godolphin F. Burslem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated November 22, 1899.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
To the defendant James Owen: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 6th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 25th day of November, 1899.
Dated December 6, 1899.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
d7-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANDREW J. KENNEDY, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. DUNN, as sole surviving executor of Patrick H. Kennedy, deceased, Ellen Kennedy, and Margaret Kennedy, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18, 1899.
JAMES C. BUSHBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named Ellen Kennedy: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, 1899, and on December 13th, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State.—Dated December 13th, 1899.
JAMES C. BUSHBY,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d14-1aw6wTh&ja18.

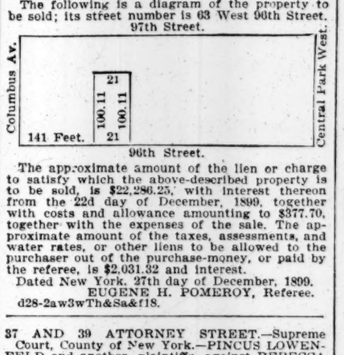
SURROGATE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1880, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the southwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HENRY B CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.—WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARK L. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 96th Street, distant one hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 96th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 21 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832 in Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 8 Centre Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 37 and 39 Attorney St.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,064.33, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.75, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.88 and interest.
The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
Dated New York, December 27, 1899.
CHARLES W. CULVER, Referee.
d28-2aw3wTh&S&ja19

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Special Excursions To CUBA
MUNSON LINE
To Nuevitas, Saturday, Jan. 20th.
To Matanzas, Saturday, Jan. 27th.
To Matanzas, Saturday, Feb. 4th.
Latter personally conducted.
Special rates for above excursions.
MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE,
27 William St., N. Y.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
25 Union Square, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
H. K. MARU....Jan. 16|DORIC.....Feb. 1
CHINA.....Jan. 24|NIP. MARU....Feb. 9
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Twin-Screw Flyers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK in commission daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at

MANY FIREMEN OVERCOME

Made Unconscious by Smoke at a West 59th Street Fire.

WOMEN AMONG THE RESCUERS

Daughter of a Member of the Department Killed While on Duty Saves One Man's Life.

Between forty and fifty firemen were overcome yesterday morning by smoke and gas at a fire which caused a pecuniary loss of not over $10,000, but which baffled the fighting force for more than four hours. It was a cellar fire, between double floors, padded with felt paper. This is the kind of fire that the firemen most dread, because the huge and stifling volumes of smoke conceal the blaze, and for a time defy every effort to reach it.

The fire started about 6 o'clock in the bowling alleys of Frank and Charles Starr's café at 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street in a four-story brick building owned by the Appleby estate. The upper floors are occupied by Dr. Savage's gymnasium and the National Bowling League, but the fire did not extend above the ground floor, which was about half burned through. Within two hours, and mostly within an hour, nearly fifty firemen were overcome, of whom twenty-five were taken to hospitals, some unconscious and others gasping for breath. They were hurried through the streets in ambulances, their clothing soaked with icy water.

Relays of firemen one after the other went into the smoke-filled pit, some to rush back after two or three minutes of fruitless effort, and the less fortunate ones to drop as if dead into the fast rising water and to be dragged out by still fresh relays of fire fighters, many of these in turn being overcome by their efforts. Time and again men staggered blindly to the sidewalk, where they dropped apparently lifeless, while the others, carried out by comrades and laid in the street or on the sidewalk, made that portion of Fifty-ninth Street look not unlike a battlefield. All the firemen join in saying that it was a unique fire, and both Chief Croker and Battalion Chief Binns declared it was the most difficult cellar fire to subdue in the history of the department. The place was confined, and the alleys were constructed of yellow pine, soaked with oil and beeswax. With this excellent burning material, the fire got into the dobble flooring, where it had its own way, burning slowly for hours.

MEN STAGGERED AND FELL.

The fire was discovered by one of the bartenders in Starr's place. He saw smoke coming from the basement at 6:15, growing thicker and thicker with each second. At the first alarm Chief Binns responded with Truck No. 4 and Engines Nos. 23, 40, and 54. The men of Engines Nos. 23 and 40 forced their way down the steps leading to the alleys, but there their troubles began at once. Charles Netzel of No. 23 was the first to succumb. He inhaled a breath of hot air and staggered up the steps to the sidewalk, where he fell. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Almost at the same time Capt. Edward Tobin and Pipemen Rogan and Mangin of the same company were overpowered by the thick smoke and staggered back nearly suffocated. They recovered later and pluckily went back to work, only to be overcome again. Man after man of Engines Nos. 23 and 40 fell in the smoke-clouded cellar, and had to be dragged out by the men of Truck No. 4, most of whom were themselves overcome, and in turn were saved by others. Within a few minutes ambulances from Bellevue, Roosevelt, and Flower Hospitals had been sent for, and their surgeons found more than they could do for an hour or more in helping the half-suffocated firemen.

One of the worst sufferers was Lieut. Henry Hauck of Engine No. 40. Three separate times he was overcome and dragged out unconscious to the walk, and from there twice taken into the rooms of Mrs. Kate Mangin, the janitress of the flat building next door. Each time he went back. Capt. Tobin was overcome for the second time before he went to the hospital.

After Capt. Tobin was taken to Roosevelt he became worse, and late last night it was said that he was quite ill, although his condition was not considered to be dangerous. In addition to the smoke he inhaled his back is badly wrenched and he is otherwise bruised. Three men who were left in the hospital last night are expected to leave this morning. The firemen taken to the hospitals were: Roosevelt—Lieut. Patrick Brennan, Truck No. 4; P. J. Clark, John Cahill, Thomas Mulavey, Howard Ruch, and Edward Smith, Engine No. 40; John Caughy, Engine No. 65; C. Duggan, Engine No. 2; F. W. Desouth, Truck No. 4; A. De Groot, Engine No. 2; Otto Fink, Truck No. 4; John Higgins, Assistant Foreman, Engine No. 65; Charles Netzel, Engine No. 23; John H. McCone, Engine No. 2; John McLaughlin, Truck No. 4; Deputy Battalion Chief Norris of Battalion No. 9; Patrick Rogan, Engine No. 23; Daniel Simonson, Engine No. 23; Edward Sweeney, Truck No. 4; Capt. Edward Tobin, Engine No. 23; John Cassels, Chief of Eleventh Battalion; Bellevue—John Derr; Flower—Timothy Gaynor, George Rivers, Engine No. 2; Herman Kuch, Engine No. 8.

At the end of an hour the force was so reduced that Chief Binns sent for fresh men and Truck No. 23 responded. At that time Lieut. Hauck was the only man of Engine No. 40 left, and its hose was manned by hook and ladder men. Hauck insisted upon being the last man in his company to give up. After he had had a fall down the stairs, Chief Croker ordered that he and several other firemen, who, though scarcely able to stand, had insisted upon remaining, be sent to the hospital. Hauck left Roosevelt Hospital last evening, but most of his companions had then recovered sufficiently to go home.

Street-car traffic in Fifty-ninth Street was blocked until after noon. Great crowds gathered and were held in check by the police reserves from several stations, but they kept at a safe distance, for the smoke until after 10 o'clock filled the block for several hundred feet and hung like a pall over the street.

Try as they might, the firemen did not succeed in reaching the blaze for over two hours. At one time Chief Binns was nearly overcome, as well as soaked with water. He was forced to go to his headquarters for dry clothing after having had a quart of whisky poured over his back and shoulders to prevent him from taking cold. Mr. Binns said later that he thought the exterior treatment the best.

WOMEN AS GOOD SAMARITANS.

Not the least dramatic feature of the fire was the assistance rendered by Mrs. Kate Madden, the janitress, and Miss Minnie Schwartz of 641 East Ninth Street. Miss Schwartz was passing on a car when she saw the smoke and jumped off. Breaking through the line of policemen she began to busy herself with Mrs. Madden in caring for the firemen who had been overcome. "I am a fireman's daughter," she hastily explained to a policeman who tried to stop her. "He was killed in a fire some years ago, and I never fail to do all I can for the men whenever I have the opportunity." Though the street was full of water, she worked without rubbers and utterly disregarded the consequences to her clothing, which became sadly bedraggled.

Mrs. Madden turned her rooms into a sort of field hospital. Here the men were carried or led and laid on the floor wherever a vacant spot could be found. Mrs. Madden made coffee and heated milk, which the surgeons had prescribed for the men's relief. Not less than fifty quarts of coffee and half that amount of hot milk did Mrs. Madden voluntarily furnish the vanquished firemen, and not only this, but she gave dry socks and various articles of clothing to the men until the supply gave out. Mrs. Madden, between helping to resuscitate the men and making coffee on a not very large stove, passed what she called the two busiest hours of her life.

The fireman's daughter assisted in this work and, besides buying milk for the men, possibly saved one pipeman's life. He was staggering along the street in front of the building unable to see, and was heading directly for a gaping hole in the sidewalk. The young woman saw his danger. Darting forward she grasped his arm just as he was about to step into it, and led him away to hot coffee and safety. The women were assisted by the two department Chaplains, Father Daly and the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

THE FIREMEN SUCCESSFUL.

Gradually the fighting force made its way to the fire. The men were led by Chief Croker, who took an axe himself and chopped away at the floor in trying to reach the blaze. The men would chop and then run out for air. At length, about 11 o'clock, the rear portion of the floor fell in, carrying down with it three billiard tables, chairs, and other paraphernalia of the place. Once released, the flames sprang up and began to spread. This was just what the firemen wanted, and from that moment the fire was under control. It was nearly 2 o'clock, however, before the last engine was withdrawn.

The tons of water thrown into the cellar in fifteen streams filled it to a depth of 8 feet by actual measurement. The water was the same depth in the cellar of the Tinkham Cycle Company next door, and considerable damage will result in consequence to the latter concern.

The insurance on the building, in which the fire occurred, amounts to $30,000, and is distributed as follows: Royal, $10,000; Continental, $10,000; German-American, $10,000. The property of Frank E. Starr, including café, billiard room, and bowling alleys, the loss on which will be adjusted by Lyons, Stadholz & Co., was insured in the Western Assurance Company of Toronto for $14,100, half of which had been reinsured by that company.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by on overheated flue, but this could not be definitely ascertained.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY TO LOOK AND LISTEN IN CROSSING RAILROADS.—On the afternoon of July 9, 1896, Nellie S. Stowell was driving a horse attached to a small phaeton along Englewood Avenue, Englewood, N. J., proceeding southeasterly so as to cross the tracks of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which was then operated by the Erie Railroad. The crossing was between the Englewood and the Nordhoff Stations. She was driving at a slow trot, when she heard the noise of a train. She waited about twenty-five feet away, to see where it was coming from, and looked both up and down the track, soon perceiving that the noise was from a south-bound train which came in sight. She did not notice a north-bound train which had left the Nordhoff station, although it must have been in plain view. She heard no signal whistle or bell, or any noise of another approaching train, the noise of the down train being sufficient to drown any such sound from the up train. She started to cross as soon as the south-bound train had passed, at the same time again looking up and down, seeing nothing except the disappearing south-bound train. When her horse was on the track she became aware of the proximity of the other train. By the exertion of all her strength she pulled the horse around away from the train, and he was struck, not by the engine, but by the second car. Her suit brought against the Erie Railroad, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, for damages for the injuries she received resulted in a judgment upon a verdict directed for the defendant, and that decision was recently sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Lacombe. The Court holds that the duty of a person about to cross a railroad track, to look and listen for approaching trains, is not discharged by looking at and listening to what is known to be but a temporary obstruction, when a short delay would give an unobstructed view of the roadbed both ways.

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PRIORITY OF LIENS.—David F. Gibb, in June, 1897, contracted with the City of New York, through the Board of Education, for the building of Grammar School No. 2, for $124,000. Of this sum $93,000 was paid, leaving $30,364 in the hands of the Controller, when Thomas McKay brought an action against the city and others to determine the rights to this money of various parties who had filed liens. Mr. Gibb in October, 1898, assigned $7,500 of "the moneys due and to become due" on the contract to the Eleventh Ward Bank, and the main controversy was as to the priority of the bank's claim over subsequent lienors. On the trial the court held that this assignment was not to be treated as of the date of the filing, but the assignee's right to participate in the fund should be postponed to all the liens, including those that were subsequently filed. The First Appellate Division, on appeal by the bank, has reversed this judgment. The contractor testified at the trial that the money was obtained from the bank at different times to carry on the business, but the full amount of $7,500 had been advanced when the assignment was executed; and that at that date more than that sum was due on the contract in addition to sufficient money to pay the prior liens which had been filed against the fund. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, holds that the cases in the Court of Appeals relied upon below are no longer controlling, the ordinance relating to contracts with the city then in force having been superseded by the lien law embodied in the Consolidation act of 1882. The Court holds that these sections of the Consolidation act were not repealed or affected by the general lien law of 1897. The rights of the parties having accrued while the Consolidation act was in full force, and before the repeal, in 1899, of the section of that act relating to mechanics' liens on account of public improvements in this city, were to be determined by its provisions and the terms of the contract referred to, with the city. The Court finds, therefore, neither in the Consolidation act nor in the contract anything which limits the right of a contractor to make an assignment which would take precedence over liens subsequently filed; and the assignment to the Eleventh Ward Bank, based as it was upon a good consideration, and notice of it having been filed with the Controller, took precedence in payment over subsequent liens. Justice Ingraham dissented, saying that by the provisions of the Consolidation act and the mechanics' lien law the Legislature sought to accomplish just what the Common Council did in passing the ordinance referred to; and that to hold that a contractor by simply transferring to another the moneys which are to grow due under the contract, made such assignment superior to the rights of one to whom the statute gives a lien for the labor or materials actually furnished in completing the contract, would be to render the protection which the statute intended to give nugatory."

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ENDOWMENT POLICY AS AN ASSET.—William Diack received from the Equitable Life Assurance Society in June, 1892, an endowment policy for $15,000, payable in June, 1907, "or should he die before then, to his wife, Susan M. Diack, if living; if not, then to the said William Diack, his executors, administrators, or assigns." Mrs. Diack is still living. Mr. Diack had omitted in bankruptcy proceedings to include his interest in this policy as an asset in his schedule, and objection was made by Messrs. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, on behalf of the trustee to his discharge. Mr. George C. Holt, the referee, reported that at the commencement of the proceeding the policy had no surrender value to the assured. Judge Thomas, in granting the discharge, held that this ruling was erroneous, and that Mr. Diack had a legal interest in the policy equal at least to that of the person entitled in case of his death. A motion then made by the trustee to compel the bankrupt to execute an assignment of his interest in the policy was opposed by Messrs. Oberstein & Kohner for the bankrupt, and has now been denied by Referee Holt, who, while admitting that the bankrupt undoubtedly had an interest in the surrender value of the policy, says the difficulty is that neither he nor his trustee can surrender it without Mrs. Diack's consent. After stating in detail the grounds upon which he had based his certificate, Mr. Holt adds: "In view of these considerations, I think that, although Mr. Diack has an important interest in this policy, his interest at the date of the adjudication had no surrender or other value which the trustee can take or enforce. But the execution by Mr. Diack of a formal assignment of his interest in the policy might result, it seems to me, in serious injustice. Suppose an assignment made. No trustee in bankruptcy would be justified in paying premiums until 1907, because, if Mr. Diack died meanwhile, the entire $15,000 would go to Mrs. Diack. If Mr. Diack should pay such premiums from his earnings after the adjudication, there would be no justice in having the trustee take the $15,000 in 1907, if Mr. Diack lived to that time; nor would such a result be just if Mrs. Diack paid such premiums. In any point of view, it seems to me that the bankrupt's interest in this policy is so mixed up with his wife's rights in it that his creditors cannot reach it."

Will Not Change Street Signs.

The resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly requiring the Commission of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to "cause street lamps to be so placed that streets signs thereon run parallel with the streets named" has become a law without the approval of the Mayor. Commissioner Kearny, under a ruling made by Corporation Counsel Whalen, is not obliged to obey orders from the Municipal Assembly, and the changing of the street signs as directed depends entirely upon his pleasure. Commissioner Kearny says that there does not appear to be any general demand on the part of the public for the change, and he will not make it until he finds that it is desired.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT

Mr. Orr Says the Entire Road May Be Built at Once.

DEBT LIMIT NOT IN THE WAY

Margin of $70,000,000 Now in Sight for This and Other Desired Public Improvements.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday gave out a statement in which he discusses the public hearing of the day before, and points particularly to the fact that the city's debt limit will be extended this year from the $50,000,000 which has been given as the present limit by Controller Coler, to about $70,000,000 by the operation of the sinking fund and increase of real estate values. Under these conditions Mr. Orr points out that it would be possible for the city to contract at once for the building of the entire road, instead of one of the four sections. Mr. Orr's statement is as follows:

"At the hearing yesterday before the Rapid Transit Commission two subjects were discussed. The first was an extension of the proposed underground road down Broadway to the Battery and thence under the East River to Brooklyn; the second was the question of beginning work along the line already authorized throughout its entire length. Both propositions were earnestly and very ably advocated.

"As to the first of these topics, the board has felt that the proposed extension to Brooklyn, if practicable, would be the natural and almost inevitable result of the building of a road from the Post Office north. Certainly the project is one deserving the most careful study, after the commission has succeeded in letting a contract for the work now in hand. But until that is disposed of it is hardly possible to take up any new projects. At any rate, the first step in such an inquiry must be to find out just how far the authority of the commission extends, and as some doubts have been suggested on this point, it was unanimously agreed by the board to have a full report from our counsel before proceeding further in the matter.

"In regard to the second subject, there seemed to be some misapprehension on the part of those who addressed the commission, which was very likely due to the fact that they were not quite familiar with the terms of the proposed contract, bids for which are to opened on Monday next. This contract, by the statute, had to be prepared by the board and approved by the Corporation Counsel before advertisement for bids could be begun, and it cannot now be changed without very great delay. It provides for building the road in four sections. The first section, which is to be built at once, extends from the Post Office to Fifty-ninth Street. The three other sections, above Fifty-ninth Street, are to be built at such future times as the board may fix, provided due notice is given as to each section within certain times specified in the contract. Notice might be given as to each section the moment the contract is signed.

"The contract was drawn in this way because the city authorities were not willing, before the election at which the recent amendment to the Constitution was adopted, to run the risk of exhausting or nearly exhausting the debt-incurring capacity of the city. It therefore commits the city to an absolute obligation only as to Section 1, and it leaves the construction of the other sections optional with the city as already stated.

"However, it has always been the intention of the board to exercise the options just as soon as the debt limit should be amply beyond the amount required for the building of the road and for other immediate necessities of the city. It now appears that the adoption of the recent Constitutional amendment, which only went into effect on the 1st day of January, has created this situation. We are informed by the Controller that the present debt limit of the city is, in round figures, $50,000,000. There will be besides this during the present year an expansion due to the operation of the sinking fund on the one hand and the increase in real estate valuations on the other which would raise these figures to about $70,000,000. This sum is far more than enough to build the entire road.

"It is of course apparent that until it is known what bids are to receive the board cannot know whether any contract at all will be let; and still less can they decide how soon it will be wise to require the contractor to proceed with the work north of Fifty-ninth Street. It is, however, perfectly safe to say that the board is in favor of exercising its options for the three northern sections as fast as the city's financial condition will permit. If, therefore, we get a bid that is satisfactory in all respects, and financial conditions do not materially change before the contract can be awarded, the board, in my judgment, will be disposed to exercise its option at least for Section 2 immediately after the contract is signed. It may prove to be best for the interests to exercise the options at once for both Sections 2 and 3, or even for the whole road.

"The public and intending bidders may feel assured that it is our fixed intention to press this great work to an early completion, and to have real rapid transit from the Post Office to King's Bridge and Bronx Park at the very first possible day."

Congressman Charles N. Fowler has written from Washington to Mr. Orr regarding the validity of the Carpenter patent for the bi-transit railway system. He holds that that system is admittedly necessary to the handling of rapid transit traffic, and it has been adopted in the present rapid transit plans. He cites the report of Frank L. Pope, submitted to the United States Commissioner of Patents by Melville C. Smith, showing the merits of the system, by which two systems of trains are run side by side, with island stations by means of which passengers may be transferred from the through trains at widely separated points to way trains, by which they may reach way stations nearer their destinations than the stations of through trains. Engineers, it is set forth, had failed to solve the problem prior to Mr. Carpenter's discovery.

THE MAYOR ON TUNNELS.

Manufacturers' Association Urges the South Brooklyn Rapid Transit Adjunct

A committee from the Manufacturers' Association called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to use his influence to have a tunnel constructed between the Battery and South Brooklyn, as an adjunct to the rapid transit system in this borough. The Mayor listened to his visitors attentively, and then said:

"The Controller says that the tunnel would cost only $3,000,000. That would be a small tunnel, wouldn't it?"

The Mayor then added that the engineers consulted by him had said that it would require eight tunnels to carry the traffic of one bridge.

"I should like to see sixteen bridges over the East River," said the Mayor with a laugh. "We can't have too many of them. Do any of you gentlemen believe the bridges should be used for recreation piers?"

Mayor Van Wyck then promised to give the matter his attention. As the delegation started to leave the office he remarked: "I'm glad you came. I always like to talk to business men about public improvements."

The resolution of the Municipal Assembly authorizing the issue of revenue bonds to the amount of $50,000 to pay for preliminary surveys for a tunnel to South Brooklyn from the foot of Whitehall Street, and thence across the Narrows to Staten Island, became a law yesterday without the Mayor's signature.

BIG MAP OF NEW YORK.

Designed to Show City's Growth—For the Paris Exposition.

Louis A. Risse, the chief topographical engineer of the Board of Public Improvements, sent a letter to that body yesterday in which he informed it of the completion of the topographical map of the city and its environs, which is to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. This map will be on public view at the hall of the Arion Society, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, on Jan. 16, 17, and 18.

The map is drawn on a scale of 600 feet to one inch; its size is 31 feet long and 27 feet wide, and is the largest map ever made of any city in this country. It shows the buildings, contour lines, and delineates the topographical features, as well as the development of the city, from its beginning to the present time.

While the area covered by Greater New York is 308.11 square miles, the area of the city and vicinity as shown on the map includes nearly 1,000 square miles. The border of the map is made up of numerous views of the most prominent buildings and the most picturesque parts of the city.

In addition to this general map, two other maps are in preparation and will be completed soon. One map shows the city in 1664, and the other as it was in 1800. It is the intention to exhibit these maps as a contrast to the general map and to show the wonderful development of New York City. A relief map of Manhattan Island in 1776, an exact duplicate of the original in the State Museum at Albany, has been secured and will also form a part of this city's exhibit.

The United States Commission for the Paris Exposition has set aside a space of 1,015 square feet, for the exhibition of these maps in the building allotted to the United States engineering exhibits at the exposition.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

Doors of the Company Reopened with Millions Supplied by Edwin Gould and Gen. Thomas.

The doors of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, in the Standard Oil Building, which were closed because of suspension of business Dec. 18, were reopened yesterday. The company had the financial "sinews of war" to face its obligations. Tuesday evening there was locked up in its safe a check for $1,250,000, the contribution toward rehabilitation of Vice President Samuel Thomas, and when the offices opened yesterday, President Edwin Gould had supplied an equal sum to make up the $2,500,000 that was estimated as necessary to start the company anew.

The officers of the company were astonished yesterday at the comparatively small number of applications for balances. At no time during the day were there more than half a dozen applicants at the paying teller's wicket. Sometimes there was no applicant. Several new accounts of importance were received. One of the officers said: "It was about balanced, with a leaning on the side of withdrawals. But we paid out a sum that, in the circumstances, we consider small."

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company was held at noon in the board room, and there was a full attendance of shareholders. All appeared to be pleased at the change in the company's affairs, and President Gould was heartily congratulated. The principal business was the election of eight Trustees of the class of 1903. W. W. Merrill and S. D. Scudder, ex-Vice President, having declined nomination, the following ticket was voted on unanimously by 18,288½ shares of stock out of $25,000: New Trustees, William H. Taylor and Andrew Langdon. Trustees re-elected, Edwin R. Ladew, Henry A. McGee, Edward A. Maher, George W. Ballou, John A. Shibley, and John Skelton Williams. Mr. Taylor came in as Secretary with Mr. Gould. Mr. Langdon, nominated by Gen. Thomas, has important banking interests at Buffalo. This election constitutes the full Board of twenty-four Trustees, as follows: Samuel Thomas, Joseph W. Ogden, George W. Ballou, W. H. Taylor, Andrew Langdon, Charles P. Armstrong, Amzi L. Barber, Frank Brainard, Turner A. Beall, George R. Bidwell, Charles A. Deshon, A. Goepel, Edwin Gould, H. Irvine Keyser, Edward R. Ladew, Thomas A. McIntyre, Henry A. McGee, J. W. Middendorf, Edward A. Maher, John A. Shibley, John P. Truesdell, C. M. Warner, John Skelton Williams, and E. F. C. Young.

The board met after the election and perfected the organization of the company by electing Mr. Ballou Second Vice President and Mr. Taylor Third Vice President. William M. Laws was appointed Secretary, to succeed Mr. Taylor. The other officers are: President—Edwin Gould; First Vice President—Samuel Thomas; Treasurer—John A. Hilton. The full and permanent organization of the company will be effected Jan. 17.

An announcement made last evening by Almon Goodwin and William Nelson Cromwell of counsel for the company to its depositors and stockholders, said in part:

Reports were made by the new officials of the company showing the present condition of the company, and that the loans and investments were intact, and that they were satisfied that little, if any, loss would be made thereby.

After general discussion resolutions were unanimously adopted that the stockholders of the company express their deep sense of obligation and their hearty thanks to the special committee, Mr. Gould, Gen. Thomas, and the counsel for the able and successful manner in which they met the crisis.

President Gould said last evening that he was pleased with the conditions in which the company resumed business and sanguine of its success.

GIFTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Miss Gould's Presentation of Books Relating to Mormonism—Trustees Discuss Plans for New Building.

The Trustees of the New York Public Library held their regular monthly meeting at the Astor Building yesterday. It was announced that 50,000 volumes and 105,000 pamphlets had been received at the library during the year, being the largest accessions ever recorded for any single year.

Some valuable gifts were made to the library during the month of December, the most important being the Berrian collection of works relating to Mormonism, including 450 volumes and 300 pamphlets, with 52 volumes of newspapers, presented by Miss Helen M. Gould, with the following letter:

Dr. John S. Billings, Director New York Public Library, 40 Lafayette Place, New York City:

Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to add the Berrian collection of books and pamphlets on Mormonism to the New York Public Library, for I believe it will be very useful to students to have access to a collection that gives a clear idea of this peculiar form of error. The Mormon Elders are proselytizing in many sections of our country, and our people generally should become better informed on the subject of Mormonism in order to be on their guard against these "Latter Day Saints," as they style themselves.

Hoping that the books will prove useful, believe me very truly,

HELEN MILLER GOULD.

Dec. 21, 1899.

The collection is being catalogued and arranged and will be placed in the Lenox Building for the use of the public in about ten days.

Mrs. Henry Draper gave twenty-one volumes on Russian and Oriental needlework, embroideries, and lace making.

Paul Leicester Ford gave a copy of Samuel Gale's "Essay on the Nature and Principles of Publick Credit," printed at St. Augustine, Fla., 1784, being the first book printed in Florida.

The work of arranging for a print room at the Lenox is in progress, and it is hoped that a public exhibition of prints will be ready in April.

Plans for the proposed library building at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, on the site of the old reservoir, were discussed. It is reported that the plans of this library will be sent to Paris for exhibition at the Exposition.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S WORK.

Cut in City Appropriation May Seriously Retard Improvements.

The officers of the New York Zoological Society are somewhat discouraged at the prospect of having to pay out of their own treasury a considerable part of this year's expenses for maintaining the new Zoological Park.

The society agreed to raise $250,000 for buildings and permanent improvements, on the condition that the city would pay the expense of maintenance. Of the sum required $90,000 is yet to be obtained, and with an additional outlay required for maintenance, it is feared that the task in view is an impossible one. It is understood that the cut in the appropriation is a part of a general plan of municipal retrenchment, and no charge of discrimination against the society is made.

This, however, does not relieve the embarrassment of the situation. At least $5,000 a month is required to maintain the park, and the appropriation of $40,000, the officers say, means that they must raise $20,000 more this year than they supposed they would need.

In the event of the refusal of the Board of Estimate to provide sufficient funds, it has not been decided whether the society shall curtail its operations or issue an appeal to the public for money to meet the deficiency.

Lecture Course for Printers' Club.

The Printers' Club has announced a course of lectures free to members and their friends, to be given on Jan. 17 and the first and third Wednesdays of February, March, April, and May. The following will be the lecturers, in the order named: Seth Low, Dr. William S. Rainsford, Leonard D. Abbott, Ernest H. Crosby, Charles F. Wingate, John W. Keller, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, John S. Crosby, and Dr. I. K. Funk. William Dean Howells has also consented to give a reading before the club at a date not yet named.

Annual Sale of *Carpet Remnants* made into Rugs, in all sizes, about ½ regular cost, And a lot of *Fine Grades of Carpeting* at *$1.00* per yard.

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Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

QUAINT CHAIRS REDUCED.

A beautiful piece of furniture, says somebody, is like a beautiful woman; you do not ask its name and nationality to find out that it is beautiful.

Some of our groups of odd chairs which are now below factory prices would puzzle a connoisseur in the naming of styles, but will delight every lover of unconventional beauty.

One a Mahogany Conversation Chair—$70.00 (reduced from $93.00)—is covered in silk tapestry.

Another, an All Upholstered Conversation Chair at $100.00, (reduced from $151.00,) covered in silk tapestry and fringe.

Their freedom from any fixed fashion makes them perfect accents for almost any style of furnishing.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FOR AN OLD CYCLING DEBT.

Judgment for Rent of the Michaux Club Against Elisha Dyer, Jr., and William A. Haines.

Judgment for $1,010.54 against Elisha Dyer, Jr., son of the Governor of Rhode Island, and William A. Haines in favor of the Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company was given in the City Court on Tuesday by Justice Lewis J. Conlan. The judgment was for rent of the quarters formerly occupied by the Michaux Cycle Club, of which Messrs. Dyer and Haines were Directors.

The Michaux Club, which went out of existence in 1898, marked the rise and fall of the bicycle craze which seized upon fashionable society in 1894. The club, named after the French inventor, was organized by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Charles Wyndham-Quin, a nephew of the Earl of Dunraven, and others, and sub-rented from Sidney B. Bowman for its quarters the old armory building at Broadway and Fifty-second Street. The place was fitted up very handsomely and for a time, while the bicycle fad was at its height, was a great success. Music rides and other attractive functions were given there, and society flocked to the club, which became a favorite rendezvous.

Toward the end of the first season William A. Haines, who was formerly a member of the old dry goods firm of Halstead, Haines & Co., which failed in 1883, and afterward manager of the Madison Square Garden, was taken into the directorate. Other Directors soon afterward resigned and were succeeded by John E. Roosevelt, Edward Winslow, Walter Suydam, and Dr. George Fowler. The club ran through another season, but the bicycle craze was then on the wane. The club decided to change its quarters and moved to another cycle academy at the Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, where it fitted up its rooms in handsome style. This attempt to revive the club's failing fortunes was not successful.

Mr. Bowman claimed that the club owed him something like $3,000 for rent. The payment of the rent was assumed by Dr. Fowler, but he wanted his fellow Directors to contribute, and brought suit to make them do so. The trouble was adjusted in some way and Messrs. Winslow, Suydam, and Roosevelt left the board, leaving Messrs. Fowler, Dyer, and Haines as the Directors. It is understood in cycling circles that Dr. Fowler paid a large proportion of the debt, and that the judgment against Messrs. Dyer and Haines is for the balance.

MAMMOTH EUCHRE PARTY.

The Players Number 2,500—Dr. Burtsell Gives a Prize.

The largest progressive euchre party ever given in this city, it is said, was held last night at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. It was for the benefit of the Church of St. Philip Neri of Bedford Park. The players numbered 2,500. The game was managed by Prof. Heidenis and a staff of assistants.

The chief prize was a silver table service given by the Rev. Dr. Burtsell of Rondout. The pastor of St. Philip Neri's, who was present, said the affair was a grand success, and that his church will receive a large sum of money from it.

FIGHTS MILES BANKS'S WILL.

Daughter of a Son Who Disappeared Accuses Her Relatives.

A romantic story is associated with a will case that will come up this morning before Surrogate Fitzgerald. This is the contest by Miss Maude Ernestine Banks of Waltham, Mass., of the will of Miles Banks, her grandfather, who died in this city some months ago, leaving an estate of over $100,000. Miles Banks was a brother of Gen. Nathaniel Banks, of civil war fame, and one time Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Miles Banks, who was seventy-seven years old, was for forty years connected with the Custom House. Half a century ago he married in Waltham, Mass., but none save a very few members of the family knew of his marriage, and until his death it was generally believed that he was a bachelor. Of this marriage he had a son, Ernest, who disappeared twenty years ago and has not since been heard from. Miss Banks claims to be this son's daughter. Her mother, it appears, died years ago.

In his will Miles Banks left only $1,000 to Ernest Banks, whom he does not refer to as his son, although the relationship of all the other beneficiaries is stated. No mention whatever is made of Miss Maude Ernestine Banks, and she believes that he never had any knowledge of her existence. The fact that his son left a daughter, it is alleged, was kept from him by his other relatives, and Miss Banks, through Lawyer Philip J. Britt, claims a share in the estate and alleges that when making his will he was subjected to undue influence. Miss Banks lives with an aunt at Waltham.

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THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

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MID-WINTER SALE OF FURS.

Sealskin Coats, — "box" model, — with high storm collar, and wide revers, $150.00; Value $200.00 and $225.00

Collarettes, — electric seal or Alaska Sable, trimmed with Persian Lamb. Various designs. Finished with tails and stole ends, $8.00 to $25.00 each; Value $12.50 to $40.00

Collarettes and storm collars, — Alaska Sable and Persian Lamb, — plain or with stole ends, $10.00 to $50.00; Usual price $15.00 to $75.00

Scarfs and novelty collars, —electric seal with Alaska Sable Tails,—faced with fur or satin, $3.00 to $5.75.

Muffs,—Electric Seal, $2.00 and $3.00. Muffs,—fine Alaska Sable, $7.50 and $10.00.

Scarfs and Boas, — Stone Marten, Animal Fox, blue or black lynx, mink and all the fashionable furs.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SALE OF UMBRELLAS.

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Men's 26 and 28 inch, — black.
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Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE, Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
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